The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

NO TREATY EFFECTED AT ZURICH.

Successful Trial Trip of the Great Eastern.

Speech of Napoleon III. at Bordeaux.

FATHER POINT, C. E., Sunday, Oct. 23.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool at 10 A. M., of the 12th inst., passed this point at 8 A. M. to-day, *en route* to Quebec.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, for New-York, would sail an hour later.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 11:30 P. M., of the 11th.

The steamers *John Bell* and *United Kingdom*, running the past season between Glasgow and Quebec, are to run between Glasgow and New-York the ensuing Winter.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

NO PROBABILITY OF A TREATY—AUSTRIA RAISES DIFFICULTIES.

The prorogation of the Conference is anticipated. Difficulties still remain unadjusted, and it was considered doubtful when the treaty of peace would be signed.

The Plenipotentiaries of all the three Powers held a conference on the 9th inst., and couriers were afterwards dispatched to Vienna and Turin.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that the delay is attributed to Austria; that the Vienna Cabinet was doing all it could to win over the French Emperor to its views, while at the same time it was reported to be preparing a coalition against him in Germany.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

SUCCESS OF HER TRIAL TRIP—HER ARRIVAL AT HOLYHEAD—SEVENTEEN KNOTS AN HOUR HER HIGHEST RATE OF SPEED.

The *Great Eastern* quitted Portland at 3¾ P. M. on the 8th, and anchored in Holyhead at 3¾ on Monday afternoon, the 10th, having accomplished the voyage round under favorable circumstances, the distance run during the forty-eight hours was computed at something over five hundred and fifty miles. The average rate of speed for the whole trip is stated to be a little over thirteen knots, though during the greater part of the time the engine did not go more than at half speed, the paddles averaging ten, and the screw eight revolutions per minute when working at a pressure of 20 pounds. The greatest speed attained was over 14½ knots, or nearly 17 miles per hour. This was accomplished without any special exertions on the part of the engines, but a considerable quantity of canvas was spread. The weather during the trip was squally, and at times a long, heavy ground swell was experienced, causing, according to some authorities, a good deal of pitching and rolling on the part of the vessel, while others say that the motion was at all times most slight, and that the ship was under the most perfect control. Rough attempts have been made to ascertain the greatest angle of deck under rule, and the worst calculation was said to fix it at ten, while other vessels in the vicinity were pitching about in a very bad manner.

The ship was tried after some demur by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, both under screw and paddle engines, united and singly, and both occasions with successful results. Experience showed that the ship had steered admirably, and that the compasses were exact to a marvelous degree. It was reported that the *Great Eastern* would remain at Holyhead ten or twelve days, and then proceed to Southampton to have her boilers thoroughly repaired in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Trade. The correspondent of the London *Times*, on board the ship, writing before the run to Holyhead, says that it is more than probable that the ship will not leave England during the Winter, and that Southampton will probably be her Winter quarters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

San Juan Affairs—Rumored Dissension in the British Cabinet—Miscellaneous.

The London *Times* has another editorial on the San Juan difficulties. It reiterates its denunciation of Gen. HARNEY's course, and says he could not have anticipated any outrage to American citizens in San Juan, and considers that such a statement is made for the purpose of excusing an aggression which had long been determined upon. It characterizes General HARNEY's act as a gratuitous insult to the British Empire, and one which could not be passed over. It firmly believes that no large class of Americans will support the policy which has been inaugurated; and in reference to General SCOTT's mission says that the English Government will respond with a corresponding courtesy, and the result will, no doubt, be a peaceful settlement of the question which has been made dangerous to the two great nations by the wrongheadedness and folly of a few men.

The Government is understood to have given NAPIER, the well known ship-builder of the Clyde, an order for the construction of an iron steam ram.

Lord CLYDE was expected to leave India for England at the close of the year, or early in January.

Rumors were current of considerable differences and even a split in the English Cabinet on the Chinese question.

Sir ROBERT STEPHENSON, the eminent Engineer, was in a dying state; his physicians had given up all hope of his recovery, and his death was looked for at any moment.

Great hopes had been raised that the Builders' strike in London was about to be terminated, but on the day preceding the steamer's departure those hopes were dispelled, the pending negotiations having terminated in an unsatisfactory manner.

FRANCE.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR AT BORDEAUX—HIS HEALTH—THE SARDINIAN MINISTER AT PARIS.

On the 11th inst., the Emperor received the authorities of Bordeaux. The Cardinal Archbishop addressed a speech to the Emperor, who read a reply to it. Both speech and reply produced the most favorable impression. The Emperor thanked his eminence for having understood the high mission he had undertaken. He was endeavoring to strengthen the confidence in his good intentions rather than to spread heedless alarms; and expressed the hope that a new era of glory will be raised for the Church on the day when every one will share his conviction that the temporal power of the Pope is not opposed to the liberty and independence of Italy. He further said that the Government which was the means of restoring the Holy Father to the pontifical throne would only give utterance to such respectful counsels as were directed by sincere devotion to the interests of His Holiness; could but be calmed about the day which is not far distant, when Rome will be evacuated by the French troops, for Europe will not allow that the occupation which has lasted ten years should be prolonged indefinitely.

It is stated that the Emperor has been unwell for a week or so, but the malady was not serious. The Emperor and Empress had quitted Biarritz, and arrived at Bordeaux on the 10th. Their reception was enthusiastic, and Bordeaux was *en fête*, notwithstanding the weather was unpropitious.

The Emperor's return to Paris was expected to be marked by very active movement in the highest political regions.

The Marquis D'AZEGLIO, the Sardinian Minister to London, had arrived in Paris. When the French army is withdrawn, what will it leave behind? Anarchy, terror or peace? These are questions, the importance of which cannot escape any one at the present time. It is necessary, continued the Emperor, instead of appealing to the ardent passions of the people, to search with calmness for the truth, and pray to Providence to enlighten the people as well as their sovereigns, under a wish for the fulfillment of their rights, and that they may well understand their duties.

A decree has been submitted for the fortification of the fort of Grandelle, and some small islands opposite Jersey.

An immense floating battery is being built at Bordeaux. It is to have bulwarks three feet in thickness.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the Imperial Government have now in contemplation what measures may be taken to counteract the protests of the French Bishops, concerning what are called outrages against the Church. All the bishops have received orders from Rome to preach the restoration of the Italian Dukes.

A Paris journal says that NAPOLEON is getting disgusted with the procrastination of Austria, and for the moment French policy inclines to a more intimate understanding with England.

King LEOPOLD's visit to Biarritz is also said to have contributed to improve the relations between the English and French Governments.

The *Universe* had received a warning for an objectionable article on Cochin-China.

The Bourse was flat but steady; the Rentes closed at 69.55.

The commercial affairs of France continue to remain in an unsatisfactory state. The markets were abundantly supplied with Wheat in the provinces, but prices were nevertheless well maintained in Paris. However, a slight decline had taken place both in Wheat and Flour.

The quantity of the new vintage proves to be inferior to last year, and the quantity not so good as was expected.

ITALY.

The assassination of Count ANVITI has attracted considerable attention. It is stated that the French Consul at Parma has received orders to quit his post unless prompt justice was done, and exemplary chastisement inflicted on the author of the murder. A dispatch says an investigation was being actively carried on by the Government of Parma, which had decided to act with due severity against the guilty party. The official Piedmontese *Gazette* brands the crime as an atrocious one, and declares it has produced feelings of horror throughout the entire country.

A national subscription in Italy, for the purpose of procuring a million of muskets, was proceeding with great success. The organization of military forces and of Italian leagues, was daily becoming more complete.

Gen. FANTI had his head-quarters at Modena; Gen. GARIBALDI at Bologna, and Gen. MARZECAPO at Rimini. Volunteers in great numbers had arrived from Venetia, and deserters from the Papal army were flocking in.

The Sardinian Chambers were to meet as soon as the treaty of peace was signed, but will then be dissolved, and fresh elections take place.

The official Piedmontese *Gazette* denies the truth of the passage in the Pope's Allocution, in which it was stated that the King of Sardinia had been appointed Dictator in the Legations.

A memorandum from the Romagnese Government to the European Powers had been published. It states at full length all the grievances of the people against the Government, and shows how the Pope has virtually abdicated his authority. It explains the motives which have led to the recent decree of annexation to Piedmont, and urges the Great Powers to sanction that arrangement.

The Sardinian Minister was on the eve of quitting Rome, and it was expected that before doing so he would place the Sardinian subjects under the protection of the French Embassy.

The Government of Romagna had issued a decree forbiding the exportation of saltpetre and sulphur to the pontifical territory.

The Dictator of Farini had gone to Parma, to see signal justice administered to the murderer of ANVITI.

The King of Sardinia was about to proceed to Gena, to receive the Dowager Empress of Russia This, and other little incidents, are construed into a sympathy of feeling between the Russian Government and the Cabinet of Turin.

AUSTRIA.

The taxes in Austria, which were imposed last May, and which were to continue only during the war, are to be prolonged to November, 1860.

Rumors had been current that Baron BRUCK had tendered his resignation, but were not confirmed.

SPAIN.

Letters state that the representatives of Morocco, at Tangier, had asked for further delay for the settlement of the question pending with Spain, but the demand was not acceded to.

Nearly all the European Powers had dispatched vessels-of-war to be present on the spot during the period of Spanish expedition to Morocco.

The Spanish Consul at Tangier has received orders to quit his post on the 15th, and on the 18th the Spanish troops would enter the Moorish Territory, unless the pending dispute was previously arranged.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mail, with dates to 16th September, arrived at Aden on the 1st inst.

The rebels on the Nepaul frontiers were still troublesome.

Some of the discharged European troops had already sailed from Calcutta.

There is a vague report that Lord CANNING has been relieved and would be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship by Lord CLARENDON.

Exchange on London, 2s. 6⅝d.@2s. 1d.

Imports were steady, with a fair demand. Exports were generally dull. Freights were depressed and tonnage abundant.

China dates, according to the telegraph, are to September 10.

The Pei-ho and Grand Canal were blockaded by the British and French war vessels. Admiral HOPE was in a dangerous state, and would have to be invalided.

The American Minister, says the dispatch, was still negotiating, and about proceeding to Peking.

CHING KANG, the celebrated rebel leader, was killed by his own people.

No commercial news is telegraphed.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds had been dull and slightly lower, but on the 12th consols slightly advanced. There had been a fair demand for Money, and it was only in exceptional cases that business was done below the bank premium.

Letters from Australia report the failure of FAIRFAX & Co., of Sydney, for £85,000; and J. & W. PATTISON, of Melbourne, for £22,000.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The *Daily News'* City Article says: "Each settlement on the Stock Exchange forms to a certain extent an index to the character, speculative or *bona fide*, of general business. The Consol market yesterday was favorably affected by the present monthly settlement, and closed firm at an advance of ⅛ to 3-16. Other departments in exchange participated in the tendency to improvement. The demand for money continues, and the terms for high-class bills are 2⅜ to 2½. Small amounts of gold were sent to the Bank yesterday."

The *Times'* City Article says: "The funds on Tuesday opened at the quiet prices of the day preceding, but the progress of Consols' settlement showed the supply of stock in dealer's hands to be very small and the market soon experienced improvement. There was rather an increased demand for Money, but the rate in the open market did not exceed 2½ ₱ cent. On the Stock Exchange loans were wanted at 2 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges closed with an advancing tendency."

The *Daily News* says, the Government of Morocco is understood to be disposed to concede what is demanded by Spain, a result to which the exertions of Lord JOHN RUSSELL have greatly contributed. In the same friendly spirit his lordship is said to have exercised the influence of England to preserve peace on the River Plate, without, however, intending to commit the country to active interference should warlike councils prevail.

The same journal says there is good reason to believe that the differences which are created by the sudden and uncalled-for action of Gen. HARNEY at San Juan will be speedily abated. The language of the United States Government is fair and honorable.

The *Times* says that want of funds on the part of the Governments of Central Italy is represented as daily becoming more severe, and it is doubtless upon a breakdown in this respect that the Emperors of France and Austria mainly calculate for the restoration of the old rulers.

Agents from Tuscany are understood to have been in London and Paris trying to raise one or two millions, but without success.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

Arrest of one of the Insurgents in Pennsylvania—Gov. Wise's Speech on the Insurrection—Correspondence of the Insurgents—Diary of one of Brown's Sons—Views of the Southern Press.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED INSURGENT.

CARLISLE, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 22.

A man, who gave his name as WILLIAM HARRISON, was arrested here to-day on a charge of being implicated in the recent disturbance at Harper's Ferry. He was at first supposed to be Capt. COOK, as he answered to the description given of the man seen at Chambersburgh, yesterday, talking with Mrs. COOK. When arrested he made a violent resistance, but was overpowered. Three revolvers and two bowie knives were found on him. He was partially examined to-day, and was then recommitted for a further hearing on Monday, when he will probably be brought before the Court on a *habeas corpus* to determine whether he shall be discharged or retained in custody.

GOV. WISE'S SPEECH ON THE INSURRECTION.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1859.

Gov. WISE's Richmond speech says he has a bushel of BROWN's correspondence, but not all of it, for a carpet-bag full of it was taken to Baltimore and improperly used. The letters in his possession proved that prominent men at the North were implicated in the affair. Whether our sister States at the North will allow such men to remain among them unrebuked or unpunished, remains to be seen. "If any one should smuggle off GERRITT SMITH some night, and bring him to me, I would read him a moral lecture, and then send him home." He had remained at Harper's Ferry to prevent Lynch law in Virginia. There was no question of jurisdiction to be settled, as he had made up his mind fully; and after determining that the prisoners should be tried in Virginia, he would not have obeyed an order to the contrary from the President of the United States. He was ready to weep when he heard that the outlaws comprised only twelve men and that they had taken the town in ten minutes. There was no cowardice on the part of the people there, because their unguarded citizens were prisoners; but he told them that they had made a mistake, and that if Gen. WASHINGTON had been a prisoner, and his life imperilled by an attack, he would have risked his own and others as well, in making an attack without delay. This Kansas border ruffian made a great mistake as to the disposition of the slaves to fly to his standard; the Abolitionists cannot comprehend that they are held among us as by a patriarchal tenure. The Governor urged the importance of the organization of the military throughout the State, and the exercise of vigilance to guard against the disgrace of a similar surprise.

ARMS TAKEN AWAY FROM A NEGRO COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The arms recently furnished to a colored volunteer company of this city have been taken away by the Adjutant-General in consequence of the Harper's Ferry affair.

CHARGE OF JUDGE PARKER TO THE GRAND JURY.

From the Baltimore American.

The following is the charge of Judge PARKER to the Grand Jury of Jefferson County, Va., just made:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—In the state of excitement into which our whole community has been thrown by the recent occurrences in this county, I feel that the charge which I usually deliver to a Grand Jury would be entirely out of place.

These occurrences cannot but force themselves upon your attention. They must necessarily occupy a considerable portion of that time which you will devote to your public duties as a Grand Jury. However guilty the unfortunate men who are now in the hands of justice may prove to be, still they cannot be called upon to answer to the offended laws of our Commonwealth for any of the multifarious crimes with which they are charged, until a Grand Jury, after "dignified" inquiry, shall decide that for these offences they be put upon their trial.

I will not permit myself to give expression to any of those feelings which at once spring up in every breast when reflecting upon the enormity of the guilt in which those are involved who invade by force a peaceful, unsuspecting portion of our common country, raise the standard of insurrection amongst us, and shoot down without mercy Virginia citizens defending Virginia soil against their invasion. I must remember, gentlemen, that, as a minister of justice, bound to execute our laws faithfully, and in the very spirit of justice herself, I *must, as to every one accused of crime, hold, as the law holds, that he is innocent until he shall be proved guilty by an honest, an independent, and an impartial jury of his countrymen.* And what is obligatory upon me is equally binding upon you, and upon every one who may be connected with the prosecution and trial of these offenders. In these cases as in all others, you will be controlled by that oath which each of you have taken, and in which you have solemnly sworn that you will diligently inquire into all offences which may be brought to your knowledge, and that "you will present no one through ill will," as well as "that you will leave no one unpresented through fear or favor, but in all your presentments you shall present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Do but this, gentlemen, and you will have fulfilled your whole duty. *Go beyond this, and in place of that diligent inquiry, and calm investigation which you have sworn to make, act upon prejudice or from excitement of passion, and you will have done a wrong to that law in whose service you are engaged.*

As I before said, these men are now in the hands of Justice. *They are to have a fair and an impartial trial.* We owe it to the cause of Justice as well as to our own characters, that such a trial should be afforded them. If guilty, they will be sure to pay the extreme penalty of their guilt, and the example of punishment, when thus inflicted by virtue of law, will be beyond all comparison more efficacious for our future protection than any torture to which mere passion could subject them.

Whether, then, we be in public or private position, let each one of us remember that as the law has charge of these alleged offenders the law alone, through its recognized agents, must deal with them to the last. *It can tolerate no interference by others with duties it has assumed to itself.* If true to herself, and true she will be, our commonwealth through her Courts of Justice, will be as ready to punish the offence of such interference as she is to punish these grave and serious offences with which she is now about to deal—in case these offences be proved by legal testimony to have been perpetrated. Let us all, gentlemen, bear this in mind, and in patience await the result—confident that that result will be whatever strict and impartial justice shall determine to be necessary and proper.

It would seem, gentlemen, and yet I speak from no evidence, but upon vague rumors which have reached me, that these men who have thrown themselves upon us, confidently expected to be joined by our slaves and free negroes, and unfurled the banner of insurrection, and invited this class of our citizens to rally under it. And yet, I am told, they are unable to obtain a single recruit.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRIAL—NO CONFESSIONS FROM BROWN.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore *Exchange*, dated at Harper's Ferry on Friday evening, says:

"Everything here continues quiet. A Citizens' Guard has been established of twenty men at the Ferry, twelve at Sheperdstown and eighty at Charlestown, where prisoners—five in number—are confined. *Brown has made no disclosures, and the others apparently have none to make.* They will be indicted for treason, murder, and inciting the slaves to insurrection.

JAMES W. LYNCH has been arrested at Cumberland and confined in Romney jail, on the charge of conspiracy.

RICHARDSON and DORSEY, reported killed, are still alive and improving. The only citizens killed are TURNER, BECKHAM and BOORLEY, besides the negro HATWOOD, and private QUINN, of the United States Marines.

No Government arms or money were touched by the insurrectionists."

SUFFERINGS OF BROWN IN KANSAS.

The history of the provoking causes of BROWN's Kansas career are thus stated by the Cleveland *Herald:*

JOHN BROWN had a son, E. P. BROWN, who, near Easton that Winter (55-6) was taken prisoner by the Missouri ruffians, and confined in a store. Then it was an express visited Fort Leavenworth, and begged that United States troops might go to the spot and save BROWN from being murdered. That was refused, and refused too in compliance with positive orders from Washington. What followed? Capt. E. P. BROWN was helpless and alone in the power of the Pro-Slavery men; that band of ruffians struck him, and he rose to his feet and asked to be permitted to fight the best man among them—he would fight for his life—but the cowards dared not give him that chance. BROWN then dared any two or three of them to fight him, but the cowards would not comply with that request.

Then the fiends in human shape rushed upon the unarmed, defenceless BROWN, and actually hacked him to pieces with their hatchets. A slaveholder, named GIBSON, dealt the fatal blow, burying a hatchet in the side of BROWN's head, splitting his skull for inches and scattering his brains. BROWN fell, and his enemies jumped upon him; while dying, BROWN cried out, "Don't kill me—I am dying;" and one of the Pro-Slavery wretches—*since then awarded with a commission as United States Marshal*—stooped over the prostrate man and spit tobacco juice in his eyes.

Thus died Capt. E. P. BROWN—a Free-State martyr—the son of JOHN BROWN—known as Osawattomie BROWN.

From that time forward the old man devoted himself to warfare upon Slavery. He became the leading Free State partisan in the Kansas troubles, and was the terror of the Missouri frontier. An expedition was fitted out to capture him, and placed under the command of HENRY CLAY PATE. But instead of taking BROWN, the expedition was taken by him. The battle of Black Jack, where PATE and his Westport rangers were whipped and captured, is one of the unforgotten events of the Kansas civil war. When order was restored in Kansas, old BROWN seemed to have nursed his wrath to keep it warm, and to have longed for further opportunities to resent the wrongs done him and his by the ruffians of Missouri. For a time, he was unheard of, and then the country was startled by the rescue of Dr. DOY from the jail at St. Joseph. Old BROWN was the man who planned and executed that enterprise. Next, he is reported to have led a company of fugitive slaves from Missouri through Illinois, and given them passes on the U. G. R. R. to Canada. Now his ambition began to expand, and he found that his mission was to turn upon the South the logic of the policy of that section in Kansas. He probably thought, that as the South was in the habit of filibustering a great deal on its own account, it could not logically offer an objection to a filibuster enterprise within its borders. He may have imagined that as the Government did not interfere to prevent or punish the outrages of Missouri filibusters in Kansas, who were anxious to plant Slavery there, it would not trouble itself if a company of Kansas filibusters entered Virginia to free the slaves there.

LETTER FROM BROWN'S SURVIVING SON.

The following letter we found among the private papers of Capt. BROWN, at his house. It is from one of his sons, the sole remaining one out of six, who is now wandering through the West, but his whereabouts is unknown to the father, as he himself assured us:

AKRON, May 2, 1859.

DEAR FATHER: Your letter dated April 5 was received several weeks since, also your letter of the 16th April, dated at Westport. We have not seen our writing case, which you say was lost either at Chicago or this side. I believe and hope that your life and health may be spared for several years. I cannot think that you have finished your work yet. You had mistaken JASON's ideas of "moving," entirely. He is heartily engaged in *the measure*, and as he says, "*at this late hour wishes to be considered one of us.*" I will only acknowledge the *sin* of not answering letters in better season than I do; still I cannot wish to be considered worse than I am in that matter. While you was in Kansas last season, I wrote you once, some time in August, directing to Mr. ADAIR. It appears that you did not receive it. We have not heard from JOHN for several months. If it was myself it would be *no wonder*, as it is him, I am beginning to think strange of it. Have received a letter from RUTH, of the 19th April. I have commenced a letter in answer to all the letters from mother, HENRY, RUTH, SALMON, ANNA, WATSON, OLIVER, and all the rest. Whether they ever receive it or not will depend wholly upon the length of their life. Shall *remember* you all.

Your affectionate son,

The signature has been carefully cut from the page.

JOURNAL OF ANOTHER OF BROWN'S SONS.

Among the most interesting documentary discoveries made at the house of "Ossawatomie" BROWN, by the scouting party, was a regularly kept diary in the awkward handwriting of JASON, one of his elder sons. The writer employed a peculiar phonographic method of spelling and abbreviating which renders it at times difficult to catch his meaning; the greater portion, however, is easily to be understood.

The Journal, which opens on Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1857, is contained in an ordinary sized account-book, upon the fly-leaf of which is impressed a circular stamp, inscribed "Tabor, Fremont County, Iowa," and around the rim the name of "JASON JONES, Notary Public."

The first entry of Aug. 25, states that the writer started at a certain date in June for Tabor, from Akron to Hudson; got goods at HENRICHS, &c.; Harness; Bought red mail stage at Jerries. Next day went to Cleveland. Shipped chest by express. Staid at Bennett's Temperance House; next day went to church through the day and evening.

July 4, the entry is, "Father left for Iowa city," where he was joined by JASON, on the 5th, who records a meeting with "Dr. BOWEN, Mrs. BOWEN, and JESSIE and ELIZA HORTON.

The entries until the 10th, records the purchases of wood for spears, staples, chains for mules, and canvass for wagon cover. A horse and buggy was swapped for two horses on the 13th; on the 14th tents and tent poles were carefully packed in the wagons, and additional blankets purchased.

July 15, the entry is "the party crossed Iowa river, stopped at noon on the stream beyond six mile house.

The party here referred to, was evidently a portion of "Old" BROWN's original "Freedom Shriekers," comprising, as we find by a subsequent entry, Capt. Brown, Jason his son, Moffit, J. E. Cook, Parsons William Leeman, Richard Realf, Chas. P. Todd, —— Whipple, Robertson, and John H. Kagi, the latter the Kansas correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* during the border troubles.

Of the party mentioned, five were concerned in the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry, four of whom have already paid with their lives the just penalty of their treason.

The band appear by frequent entries in the journal, to have been well organized unper a system of military discipline. They were daily drilled, and held nightly discussions and debates upon every variety of subjects, all of which are minutely recorded in the book before us.

The entry of Aug. 9, records the "arrival of Col. Forbes," who from the frequent mention made of that work, the deference which the entries betray for the military judgment of the Colonel, and from the fact of the discovery of several copies of his work among the effects of old Brown, we suppose to be Hugh Forbes, author of a Manuel of the Patriotic Volunteer, the reading of which was the daily occupation of the writer, varied with the "cleaning of rifles and revolvers" and "fired 12 shots, drilled, cleaned guns and loaded, received letters from J. and G. Smith."

September 23d, the record acknowledges the receipt of letters from REDPATH and G. SMITH; on the 30th the writer finishes "reading G. SMITH's speech," and states that "efforts were made to raise a fund to send cannon and arms to LANE," but adds that they proved a failure. On the 1st of October the journalist visits Nebraska City with "Mr. JONES and CARPENTER."

October 3d proves a lucky date to the writer, who records the receipt then of "$72 from friend SANBORN." The succeeding day (Sunday) our journalist improves his leisure by perusing "speech of Judge CURTIS, delivered before the students of Union College, New-Jersey, and of Dartmouth College, and at the Normal School Convention, Westfield, Mass., and at BROWN's University, R. I.;" the entry of the same date continues—read of the awful disaster to the *Central America*, formerly the *George Law*; read answer of the Connecticut men to BUCHANAN, and had to shed a few tears over it.

On Nov. 4, the journalist rose at "10 minutes before 4 o'clock," elate with the remembrance that he is "23 years old this day." The entry of Dec. 2, is as follows: "Took both teams, went to JAMES K. GASTON, he was in the field digging potatoes, introduced four or five of our men to his wife, gave them busting big titles just in fun, got acquainted with a Southerner NORTHROP, TIDD buys in his pork and spare-ribs which did prove to be very acceptable, carried stuff in Mr. SMITH's barn. Miss WEBSTER came in the evening, talk about bloomers and the impossibility of pleasing every one: Story of the Grandfather and his grandson and the Donkey, with peoples opinions respecting it—about freezing to death—Strange succession of fatal accidents—Equal rights—and Slavery.

Sec. 3d. 11 desperadoes, Massachusetts 1, England 1, Kentucky 1, Connecticut 3, Maine 2, Ohio 2, York State 1, (a classification of the band, perhaps,) "got the full account of fugitives for 10 cents. FRED cleaned and loaded revolver. Father used harsh words several times."

The entry of Dec. 4 contains the following passages:

Father starts an outrageous jawing about something which I said I would do with Ephraim (a horse) the mule on cleaning and harnessing him, loaded him with a keg of lead from Mr. TODD's barn; MOFFITTE carried it a good lift, I also carried it without difficulty. Took leave of Tabor folks perhaps for the last time. Started for Iowa City, Springdale and Ohio.

Dec. 6, (Sunday,) the party camped on Walnut Creek, when they voted on "debating or reading—decided in favor of reading and debating. SANDERS, while traveling on the road, run bullets, talk of the itch and lice, the Duke of Argyle, etc., shot at mark, sang tunes at night; fire flew on our blankets in tent, put it out as I supposed, folded blankets up and pack them in a heap, some fire remained in the blankets making a strong smell all day, but we could not tell where or what it was, only discovered the mishap in the night when taking up the heap to make bed, found a hole burnt through the entire pile."

Monday Dec. 7; Started for Luis, snowy night discussed warmly the present wrong theory of war. Camped in ravine in a deserted house, no feed for horses except cornstalks built fire in house, House caught fire, in a warm discussion, the moral right to kill those who forcibly enslave their fellows, and readily take the life of the oppressed to perpetuate the wrong upon them and their posterity. Talk about the inconsistency of the Slaveholder mingling in breed &c with the Africans at the same time calling them brutes and citizens.

Dec. 8th.—Cold, wet and snowy; hot discussion upon the Bible and war; snow blew in on our beds and guns; talked about polygamy, infidelity, etc.; interruptions, swearing, etc. * * Got out cologne for itch ointment. Father told of the Scotch saying "God bless the Duke of ARGYLE," whenever they scratched; warm argument upon the effect of the abolition of Slavery upon the Southern States, Northern States, commerce and manufactures, also upon the British Provinces and the civilized world; whence came our civilization and origin? talk about prejudices against color; question proposed for debate—greatest general, WASHINGTON or NAPOLEON, Very cold night; prairie wolves howl nobly; bought and carried hay on our backs two and a-half miles; some of the men a little down in the mouth—"distance traveled, twenty miles."

THE INSURRECTION AT THE SOUTH.

HOW VIEWED BY THE PRO-SLAVERY AGITATORS—PARTY CAPITAL IN THE SOUTH AGAINST "BLACK REPUBLICANS" AND SENATOR SEWARD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859.

The Harper's Ferry Insurrection is certainly very opportune, quite a God-send, for the Southern Democracy and all Pro-Slavery partisans. It will avail more than any thing else they can harp on during the ensuing campaign, to keep the Southern masses hoodwinked and haltered. They are already at it. For instance, our Buchanier and Guthrie organ, the Louisville *Courier*, is ringing the changes on that "Black Republican insurrection" in the ears of its partisan agitators for them to catch the tune and repeat it in thundering accents to their gaping herds.

"This movement is the legitimate fruit of the discussion of Abolitionism. It is time for the people of the North to stop in their mad career of sectionalism. They have warred on the institutions of the South so long that forbearance is ceasing to be a virtue. If the Abolitionists are so bold *now*, what may we not look for under a *Republican* President? We hope this insurrection and its result will teach the people of the North, before it is too late, that the legitimate fruit of **Abolitionism is insurrection and bloodshed.**"

This is the stuff Kentuckians and all Southerners are expected to swallow and digest. The Democratic Party must be kept in Federal power, to save the South from a general uprising of the colored population, started and upheld by the combined Abolitionists and colored Republicans, the Gerritt Smiths and Wm. H. Sewards; and to save the North from a civil war, and the bloody fate of the Ossawatomie Browns. The very agitators whose conduct gave rise to the Republican Party, originated and fostered it, and is still furnishing it aid, and comfort, and sustenance; these fellows will be the loudest and deepest, bitterest and maddest in denouncing and cursing the "insurrectionary" and "treasonable" offspring of their own rampant, rabid sectionalism. Gov. SEWARD, though now away off in Egypt, is to be held up with GERRITT SMITH to the bewildered vision of the South, as a scarecrow and a bugbear, an accessory to the Harper's Ferry plot, the evil spirit which instigated that treason, the arch-conspirator against the rights and institutions of the Southern States, whose election would be the signal for the tragic consummation of his traitorous intents! I reckon we shall henceforth hear far less upbraiding of Judge DOUGLAS for his treachery and his "short cut to Abolitionism, more obnoxious even than Sewardism." The thunder against *Harper's Ferry* Sewardism will be likely to drown the "squatter" cry against the "Little Giant."

Now, you know I am no defender of the partisan sectionalism of Senator SEWARD or anybody else anywhere. Nor is he, in this aspect, the favorite of any Southern conservative. So far as he is a mere party agitator against the extension of Slavery and its influence in the Federal councils, in order to attain its unconditional restriction to its present limits through Federal means, his course, I humbly think, should be condemned by the American people, irrespective of party. They can hardly approve the organizer and leader of a Federal party whose prime and vital element appears still to be Anti-Slavery. Nor can they approve the leaders of the party which brought the Republicans into being, and has so often trampled on Territorial and State popular rights, all in behalf of Slavery.

However, your distinguished Senator and the Republican party, are *not* "Abolitionists," like GERRIT SMITH, GARRISON, and their pitiful few; nor would he, under any circumstances, wink at a Harper's Ferry plot. Had he been in our Democratic Executive's place with his means of observation and information, he would probably have found out that plot and blown it up long before its *denouement*. Mr. SEWARD has repeatedly proclaimed that he would not have the Federal Government violate or slight the Constitution, or do aught in behalf of universal freedom, without the coöperation of all the States, "acting in strict conformity with their respective constitutions." Nor would he attempt to control by force or fraud the action of any people when forming their constitution for admission as a State. He indorsed the principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty in the case of California. The truth is, Senator SEWARD, with all his sectionalism, has been far more impartial, conservative, and national, far less "insurrectionary" and "treasonable" in the spirit and influence of his general course, than many of his Democratic and some of his other opponents. In my opinion, he would to-day, in the Presidential chair, be a more reliable exponent of State and Territorial independence on the Slavery question, and afford less capital for Abolition plots than Mr. BUCHANAN.

His Senatorial career has smacked less of sectional agitation and aggression against the peace and welfare of the nation than much of the policy of the past and present Administration. All intelligent men know this. He has often acted rather on the defensive, (however unwisely sometimes as a partisan,) in maintenance of the common interests of the North and the Union. As President, he would be more entitled to the respect, confidence, and support of the country at large. I question whether he would practically regard his "Republican" theories near so much as Mr. BUCHANAN does the "Democratic." Indeed, I know of no Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, unless we except Senator DOUGLAS, who, if elected, would endeavor, to the extent of his influence, to come as near carrying out the doctrine of absolute Federal non-intervention about slavery, and making the "absorbing topic" give way to more befitting subjects of Congressional concern, as the same WILLIAM H. SEWARD, whose name is to be bandied around the South with GERRIT SMITH's, to leave the impression that he somehow was at the bottom of the "Abolition Insurrection." PONTIAC.

THE FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

Examination of the Prisoners—Description of the Leaders—Testimony of Capt. Rezeau and Others.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Oct. 18.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, Commissioner LUSHER commenced the examination of the charge against Messrs. FAYSOUX, MAURY, ANDERSON and SCOTT, charged with preparing an expedition against the State or Republic of Nicaragua, or some other State, with which the United States are at peace, in violation of the Neutrality Laws.

There was a large crowd in attendance on the trial, composed mostly of the friends and sympathizers of the filibusters. The four prisoners charged sat within the bar. They are all veteran filibusters, who have participated largely in the stirring events and perils of WALKER's several enterprises in Nicaragua.

Capt. FAYSOUX is a small, handsome, wiry, sailor-looking young man, a native of this city, of creole blood. He is a sharp, quick and sagacious gentleman, and is the same officer who performed the gallant exploit on Lake Nicaragua of blowing up the principal vessel of the Nicaraguans, armed with large cannons and a force of several hundred sailors and soldiers, with a little schooner of less than a hundred tons.

Capt. HENRY MAURY, of Mobile, a fine-looking young man, of the distinguished Virginia family of Maurys, is the dashing officer who, in command of the vessel which carried WALKER out of Mobile on his last expedition, escaped from the United States revenue cutter and safely landed Walker's party.

Colonel FRANK ANDERSON is a tall, military-looking young man, of very impressive bearing, the same who, with a small party in advance of WALKER's main force took the Fort Castillo, in the last expedition, which he was afterwards compelled to evacuate, on account of the capture of WALKER's party by the United States naval force under Commodore PAULDING. Colonel ANDERSON came into Court with a smiling face, bearing a huge bouquet presented to him by some lady friends on his way to the Court, which he quietly deposited in a tumbler on the table.

Captain SCOTT is another of WALKER's veterans, a sedate, grave-looking young man, whose acts have proved what his countenance indicates—the possession of decided military talent.

These gentlemen were accompanied by their friends among whom we observed quite prominent in the manifestation of their sympathies for the accused, Col. BEN HARRISON, the Independent candidate for the Sheriffalty, and Recorder LUCIEN ADAMS, of the Fourth District. Gen. WALKER was not present at the examination.

Hon. P. SOULE and T. J. MCCAY appeared for the accused, and HENRY MILLER, United States District-Attorney, for the Government. A lond list of witnesses was called out, many of whom were absent, but the District-Attorney was ready to proceed, reserving the right of attaching his absent witnesses.

After ready the affidavit of H. PAUL JONES, the District Attorney proceeded to examine the witnesses.

Capt. D. F. Rezeau, being sworn for the United States, testified that he was the captain of the tow-boat *Panther*; that on the 3d of October he took on board the *Panther*, at New-Orleans, one of the parties charged; that Faysoux, Anderson, Maury and Scott came on board somewhere near the Powder House, ten miles below the city, and he took them to Pass a l'Outre; he landed them at the request of Capt. Faysoux; a crowd, not very large, came on board at the same time and place; arrived at the Passe a l'Outre at seven o'clock on Tuesday; the men went ashore at the coal-yard, some three or four miles below the telegraph station; they remained there some five or six hours; thence took them to the telegraph station, where they remained an hour or an hour and a half; Mr. Allen, of the telegraph, was at the station; the men did not go ashore at the station; then took them to the Southwest Pass and they went ashore at the telegraph station; got there at eight o'clock Tuesday evening; don't know how long they remained at the Southwest Pass; witness knows the revenue-cutter *Lewis Cass*; left Passe a l'Outre on account of a dispatch to go out for a tow; the men said

EUROPEAN RAILWAYS.

Engineering Abroad and at Home—Railway Comforts—What Europe and America may Learn from Each Other.

From our own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 23.

After an extended trip over the British and Continental railways, in first and second class carriages, by day and by night, in rain and sunshine, with regular trains and by crowded specials, and with the express purpose of studying the advantages and defects of the European system, I am impressed with these conclusions:

First—That a far higher standard of passenger comfort may be obtained in both countries, with a positive decrease of ultimate cost to railway companies by copying special features in one another's systems.

Second.—That luxurious carriages and fast trains, somewhat on the European plan, might be at once attached to American lines, for invalids, parties, and the many people, who, from necessity or choice, would gladly pay for riding in them, to the immediate pecuniary advantage of the companies themselves.

Third.—That various entirely new conveniences might be added to all sorts of carriages, without much cost, and greatly to the amelioration of railway travel.

In briefly explaining myself as to the above propositions, I will not now allude to an improved road-bed and superstructure, which is, after all, one of the chief features of English railway comfort as well as economy, but to the carriages, the stations and attendance, and the baggage system.

In comparing first-class English and American cars, it will not be fair to shirk the question of comfort because English first-class fares are four cents a mile, while ours are only two cents, for it must be remembered that Englishmen have saddled themselves with these fares by charging Railway Companies $7,500 a mile for "Parliamentary expense," and $43,000 a mile (a sum which alone would have built each mile of road in America) land damages, and thereby compelling them to charge high fares, in order to pay a small interest on a tremendous capital augmented thus, and in many other ways practically unknown to us,—augmented *not by the cost of way and equipment*, but of matters which on the average hardly affect American roads at all. We must further remember that special comforts can be regularly and universally enjoyed in Europe by paying for them, while in the States they cannot be *so* had for love nor money.

It will be necessary, not to prove, but merely to remind your readers, that the substance of railway carriage comfort consists in two things, to wit: *ventilation* and *upholstery*. Without pure air, neither beds nor cushions will prevent headache and nervous irritability, and without a plenty of soft head and elbow rests, in addition to a wide springy seat, a comfortable night ride is impossible, especially over rough American roads.

English first-class carriages are better than our own in ventilation, and vastly superior in upholstery. Their division into compartments does not necessarily affect either of these questions. English carriages have a sliding ventilator over each window, to which might be added a cheap, excellent, and seldom used, American deflector for changing the current of air as desired; they have windows which open easily down, not up, introducing in cool weather a regulated supply of air—not in the face and breast, but over the head, where it is wanted; these windows are lifted and fastened with a strap, like a coach window, and are always adjustable. American cars have a much smaller area of top-ventilation per passenger; the windows open the wrong way for comfort, or, rather, in most cases, with their wretched brass finger-traps and sticky partitions, they either do not open or do not shut at all. There are American windows which answer every purpose, but we now speak of the average practice. With regard to warming, as has been explained in the TIMES before, we start on a wrong principle, viz: plenty of heat irrespective of ventilation; but the reverse and true principle is embodied in Europe, where plenty of artificial heat is applied to the feet by hot-water tanks in the floor, while the body is protected by clothing, as required, and above all, by a fresh supply of oxygen to support the combustion within. Compare this with a full American car in a Winter night, hot and cold by turns, and always foul. The outside temperature being the same, the one carriage invites us to refreshing sleep, the other poisons us into drowsiness which is neither sleep nor rest. Are American Winters colder than English Winters? Then we must simply apply more heat in the European way. A difference in isothermal lines does not oblige us to crack our heads and freeze our feet in badly warmed and ventilated cars.

But the upholstery of English carriages means something more than a cover for a board. It was designed to be a soft medium between the destructible body of man and the hard substance of his tabernacle. But should the antiquarian of 2859 stumble upon an American car of 1859, the lore of a thousand years would not enable him to imagine that any similar design had entered into the hearts of the constructors thereof. As his head should grind against the multangular window-frame of that ancient car, and his shins should scrape athwart the low cross-piece before him, verily he would remember the days of the Inquisition, and thank his stars that he lived not in a barbarous age. Really, when we see men twisting themselves into unnatural contortions for rest and sleep, *to escape* the greater discomforts of our American car-seats, and when it has been demonstrated time and again that a very slight increase of cost, which the passengers would pay, will make good day or night seats, a continuance of the old practice is as outrageous as stuffing a car with beds is unnecessary. English carriages for American roads is not the remedy: but more of this hereafter. The remedy is a plenty of upholstery. If we must have seats unnaturally shaped, for mercy's sake let us have them soft. Had the sleeping and adjustable seats, so common a few years ago, been properly stuffed, not with *ballast*, but with some permanently elastic material, and had their introduction been accompanied with decent warming and ventilation, nobody would have asked anything better. We should, in these matters, follow the principles, if not the "copy" of our European neighbors.

One little carriage convenience met abroad is at least worth mentioning; it is a rack overhead, for packages, umbrellas, books, &c., not a couple of rods, through which anything smaller than a trunk will slip down upon your head; but a net of cords, visibly constructed for a specific purpose, and not at random.

When our railway managers tell us that they cannot afford to provide these conveniences at two cents a mile, they misstate the case, for comfortable appointments attract travel, and there is no reason or precedent in luxuries at the mere price of transportation. A railway company is no more bound to provide artificially cooled air and soporific cushions for the mere cost of locomotion, than is an opera manager to furnish orchestra seats or the price of standing room, or a captain to provide bridal state-rooms to the holders of steerage tickets.

Every time different classes of fares has been suggested in America, there has been an universal howl of disgust and rebuke at the innovation upon our Democratic institutions. We have not observed, however, any practical difficulties in the way of a man's going afoot when he has no money to pay for a ride, or of the fast horses and living of his neighbor who can afford them, or of every possible self-denial or self-indulgence, in proportion to the means of the people, in spite of the first clause of the Declaration of Independence. Such objections to a plan which all over Europe is as much a feature of railway economy as the track itself, are perfectly idle. For railway passengers to unnecessarily deny themselves legitimate comforts, and for railway companies to perseveringly repudiate a system of gain which is adopted in every other commercial institution—the sale of and profit on luxuries, is only equalled in absurdity by the mechanical and engineering abuses which distinguish too many of these companies.

But this democratic objection to distinctions in accommodation and price is the very boon of the owners of railways; for if A B is too good to sit on a board at a cent a mile, while C D lounges on a seductive cushion at four cents, then A B's glorious prerogative is to buy a first-class ticket, and to revenge himself, not exactly upon the company, for he thus enhances its profits at least two cents a mile.

The practical way for us to arrange railway accommodations and fares is found almost in detail in the European and especially in the continental practice. In England a given size of car carries an average of 21 first-class passengers, at 4-14 cents a mile, or 32 second-class at 2-88 cents, or 32 (or more if occasion requires) third-class at 1-66 cents. per mile. The first-class accommodations are splendid upholstery, good ventilation, plenty of room, and in many cases a higher speed than that of second-class cars. The second-class accommodations are, slightly less room than is afforded in ordinary American cars, good ventilation, and rather limited upholstery. For short distances they are sufficiently comfortable for gentlemen in good health, and are largely patronised by first-class people. Third-class fare buys merely decent transportation. If there is a crowd, passengers must sit uncomfortably close. There is no upholstery, but the ventilation is generally uninterrupted, since many third-class cars are merely a box, with a cover supported on small posts. Third-class passengers are never sent by express trains. Thus the comfort and speed of transportation is in proportion, not to any fictitious standard of equality, but to the only known standard in other commercial matters—what a man can afford.

A very great improvement in this direction would be a large variation of fare with reference to speed. With Americans, time saved is of greater commercial importance than sleep and comfort. The especial value of the system to railway owners would be that they could then more nearly approximate the charge for transportation to its actual cost, for speed is the chief modifier of railway expenses. If an average speed of thirty miles an hour is maintained by all passenger trains, and the remunerative fare is three cents a mile, it is likely that half the passengers would be content to go at eighteen miles and pay two cents, which would increase the company's revenue, for if the fare is low, the company can take its own time. On the contrary, a portion would be only too glad to pay five cents for a speed of forty miles, which would also increase the company's profits, for if the speed is satisfactory the company can charge its own price, and for the few fast passengers it can employ light locomotives, which make even high velocities as cheap as common American speeds with our ordinary rail-smashing engines.

The whole European practice, as well as common sense, teaches us that our railway profits may be increased and the public better accommodated by adapting railway carriages and speeds to its widely-varying wants. How shall this be practically accomplished? There is one very serious disadvantage in running trains composed wholly of long American cars—they are not once in fifty times entirely filled. If one or two extra passengers cannot get seats in the train, the company must attach a long car and carry around perhaps sixty empty seats and a dozen tons of non-paying load. A few short carriages, very likely on the exact European plan, would prevent this. Through passenger cars, which need not be visited by the conductor from one end of the road to the other, require no aisle, or other convenience for standing or walking.

A vast saving could be made in England in the proportion of dead weight per passenger, by using the American plan of car for the bulk of the traffic This plan is partially adopted in Germany.

The arrangement of the American car is for many purposes excellent, but we should reform our manner of building it, especially by the substitution of light and strong iron plates for clumsy wooden beams, which, in case of collision, burst like bomb-sheels into death-dealing splinters. And we should use wheels instead of rollers under our cars. The rolling friction decreases as the diameter of the wheel increases.

There are at least three classes of travelers: *First*—A few business men, to whom time is the primary, and comfort the secondary consideration. For them a light British tank-engine, at 40 miles an hour, with an American arrangement of seats, well upholstered and well filled, would hardly cost more per mile than an ordinary lumbering engine with a lumbering tender weighing more than all the passengers, and at least one unfilled lumbering car at half the speed. But the fare would be double.

Second—There would be a still larger class of pleasure travelers who would rather prefer thirty miles an hour, so they could enjoy pure air, elastic cushions, and plenty of room; and for them the best American system of artificially washed and cooled (or heated) air, a considerable increase of dead weight of car per passenger, to afford ample space, and the most expensive continental upholstery, would be found to yield a handsome per centage; for when a man can't complain, he will pay.

Third—Perhaps one-half the passengers would be very glad to sit close, and move slowly, if the ordinary fares were considerably decreased. An American forty-passenger car, arranged to carry 60, could be run at fifteen miles an hour, for half the cost per mile per passenger of working our ordinary trains, and hence would yield a larger income, for the fares would hardly be reduced one-half, while the number of passengers would necessarily be increased. And in such a vehicle there is plenty of room for sixty people if they sit face to face on seats extending entirely across the cars, as on English lines. There is no need of a permanent non-paying aisle in any cars except those for way business; for one section of the seats may turn up to form a temporary passage. A few inconveniences as to room, especially at say 1½ cents a mile, would be more than balanced by a little extra upholstery, and by first-rate ventilation, which is really a cheap luxury, and which common decency demands for every class of car.

Fourth—There should be on every line a stock of private family or saloon cars, arranged with every convenience, and let like a box at the opera, at a price varying with the speed of the train required, and the destination of the party. Just such cars are already paying in England and on the continent.

The second class cars used on a few New-England roads can hardly test the economy of distinction in fares, for the dead weight of passengers and the speed are first-class, the only difference being in upholstery, the interest on the cost of which amounts to nothing. The extreme of cheap transportation is seen on the emigrant trains of some of our trunk lines, but it would be found that the money-making result of the classification system would follow the other extreme—splendid appointments and high tares.

A few new cars and engines, and a regeneration of old carriages, a part to be turned into cheap, and a part into first-class cars, would enable any road to inaugurate the system. Of course, for the first few months it would not be understood, but soon, as certainly as there is a difference in the conditions of men, Railway Companies would begin to realize its substantial benefits.

It is no longer an experiment, but a fixed fact, that a distinction in accommodations and fares *pays* everybody concerned, in all sorts of countries, among all sorts of people, and under every variety of circumstances. Is it possible that the American people will any longer punish themselves by sticking to a fixed system of cars, which are too expensive and fast for one class, and too uncomfortable and slow for another, and hence a source of dissatisfaction to all, especially, in the long run, to the owners of railway property.

In another letter I shall hope to remind the railway managers and the public of several matters touching statistics, attendance, and the baggage-masters, which may suggest some new economies.

TUBAL CAIN.

NEW BOOKS.

Since our last batch of notices, there has accumulated on our table a large number of books, either entirely new or new editions of successful old ones. Among them are a few of genuine excellence, and also a few that can well be spared from every library. None are more valuable than some that we class along with the

BOOKS ON SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS.

JOHN WILEY, of New-York, publishes *Letters on Modern Agriculture*, by Baron VON LIEBIG, translated and edited by Dr. JOHN BLYTH, of Cork. It is a volume to be studied for its facts and the theories philosophically deduced from them, or read for its sharp criticisms of the critics who have been busy lately abusing LIEBIG. The veteran, not so much in years as in experience, here pauses to reconnoitre the field, to observe the progress of the raging conflict between Science and Practical Agriculture, and, having surveyed, rides into the thickest of the fight, charging with fixed bayonet upon "the false teachers of agricultural science." Those who assert that LIEBIG has retreated from the main positions that he took in 1840, should read these letters and learn how gravely they are mistaken. Advances he has made. Some suggestions which he then put forward he no longer advocates; but the great doctrines which he promulgated, and which have wrought a revolution in agriculture, he stoutly maintains to be true and incontrovertible, being based on induction from facts firmly established as such. He asserts and proves it, that the system of agriculture which has prevailed for half a century is a system of spoliation,—in America without the least attempt at method in the process, in Europe it is an organized system of wearing out the soil.

Until lately it has been taught that the productiveness of a soil was dependent on the quantity of *humus*, or carbonaceous remains in it, of a preceding vegetation. Now it is known, however, that *humus* is only useful where the soil contains in sufficient quantity the fixed mineral constituents serviceable to plants. Our cultivated plants do not receive their food from solution—their roots derive their nourishment only from those portions of the soil absolutely in contact with them; hence the necessity for a uniform distribution of their food and for the wide ramifications of the roots. For the growth of plants there must be the simultaneous action of atmospheric food and of certain mineral elements. Our author shows that no single element of these mineral matters possesses superiority over another; to supply the one that is *deficient* should be the great study of the farmer. It is upon this point that LIEBIG piles up his new facts concerning nutrition and the mode of action of special manures. The produce of the field bears special relation to the sum of the mineral food existing in such a condition as to be immediately available. It is refreshing to see how the veteran chemist ridicules those writers who are teaching that the production of flesh and grain is subordinate to that of manure—worshipers of manure, he calls them—maniacs who consider it the highest end of man to make as much manure on his farm as possible. This object of modern adoration—farm-yard manure—is, moreover, a veritable Proteus—a different article in each different yard; the term has no fixed meaning. Turning to China, our author calls attention to a land the fertility of which has for 3,000 years never decreased, but on the contrary increased, yet where nothing is known of meadow culture, of fodder plants, or of farm-yard manures. The Chinese husbandman makes it a practice to restore to his fields the mineral constituents that the crop removed, by using almost exclusively excrementitious matters from the human body,—a fertilizing agent which European and American civilization chooses to waste in sewers and to treat solely as a nuisance. Agricultural schools our author does not very much praise: "they are neither educational institutions nor good practical workshops. I formerly conducted at Giessen a school for practical chemistry, analysis, and other branches connected therewith, and thirty years' experience has taught me that nothing is gained by the combination of theoretical with practical instruction." He gives a recipe for insuring fertility to our fields and permanence to our crops: "Every farmer who takes a sack of corn or cwt. of rape, turnips, potatoes, &c., to the town, ought, like the Chinese coolie, to carry back with him an equal quantity of the mineral constituents of the produce sold, and restore them to the field from which they have been taken. He should not despise the peel of a potatoe nor a straw, but always bear in mind that that peel may be wanting to form one of his potatoes, that straw to form one of his ears of corn." He advises the proprietors of the soil to form local societies for the establishment of reservoirs where the *excreta* of men and animals may be collected and converted into portable form. The police should insure the construction of latrines and sewers in towns to prevent the waste of night soil. Agriculturists must not rely upon guano; its price is already doubled, and the entire production of a country, urges our English author, must not be made dependent upon the supply of a foreign manure. These letters are not easy reading, but they are succulent, nutty, nourishing and very suggestive of profitable thought.

The Essays on Peat and Muck and Commercial Manures, by Prof. SAML. W. JOHNSON, of Yale College, have just been published by BROWN & GOSS, of Hartford. The gross deceit practiced by parties soliciting the patronage of farmers for their worthless fertilizers induced the Connecticut State Agricultural Society to commission Prof. JOHNSON to analyse all the commercial manures offered for sale in the State. As a result the reports which this volume comprises have been made, and the whole cost of the enterprise has been saved to many individual farmers in the State already, by the information conveyed in the first report of 1858. Agriculturists in this vicinity will be interested to know that MAPES' is pronounced the best superphosphate in the market. DR BURG's samples in 1856 were very fair; in 1857 their quality seriously fell off. The Baker's Island guano is set down as an excellent quality of the phosphatic article, but incapable of producing the remarkable effects of Peruvian guano, whose efficacy depends chiefly on its ammonia. Some Ichaboe guano, offered at $40 a ton in New-York, was found to contain 65 per cent of sand and gravel.

Mr. CHARLES L. FLINT is the industrious Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. His annual report of the condition of Agriculture in the old Bay State for the year 1858, and the abstract of returns from the County Societies, make a substantial octavo that presents much the same appearance as our own State Society's annual contribution to the farmers' Libraries. New editions of the same enterprising author's standard treatise "On Milch Cows," have lately been brought out by A. O. MOORE, of New-York, and PHILLIPS & SAMPSON, of Boston.

About all that busy farmers need to know of the origin, culture, varieties, and diseases of the *Wheat Plant*, may be found in the 700 pages, that with learned labor and great industry, JOHN H. KLIPPART, Secretary of the Ohio Board of Agriculture, has written in the book bearing that name, just published by A. O. MOORE & Co.

GEO. H. DADD, whose *Modern Horse Doctor* is the best authority for the treatment of horses, has written an admirable treatise on the diseases of cattle, which is published here by C. M. SAXTON. Mr. DADD is an earnest enemy of the "heroic" treatment of four-footed animals, holding that meddlesome medication, blood-letting and the administration of poisons, by ignorant empirics, have slain victims enough. He is a believer in the recuperative powers of nature; his treatment is "expectant," rational and prudent. The observations on breeding, ventilation, and diet are useful and practical. The book is written in good English, and is amply illustrated.

Hints to Horsekeepers is a complete manual for horsemen, written mostly by the late HENRY WM. HERBERT, whose suicide at the Stevens' House last year is not yet forgotten in the crowd of equally startling events which contribute to make up the unending excitements of our City. Beside, "Frank Forester's" contributions to the volume, it contains RAREY's method of horse-taming, and BAUCHER's system of horsemanship, and directions for selecting and caring for carriages and harness. Published by A. O. MOORE & Co.

Lieut. C. M. WILCOX, out of the best French publications, has compiled an elementary treatise *On the Theory of Rifle-firing*, with descriptions of the rifles, their balls and cartridges, with which the infantry of European armies and the United States are at present armed. Its best recommendation is the fact that Asst.-Adjt. Gen. TOWNSEND orders a thousand copies for the War Department at Washington. Published by D. VAN NOSTRAND.

The HARPERS have issued the fifth volume of their edition of *Cosmos*, by the late ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, containing the observations of that "sage and topmost man of science" on the size, form, density, heat and magnetism of the earth, on earthquakes and volcanoes.

The APPLETONS reprint Mr. COBDEN's translation of MICHAEL CHEVALIER's famous work *On the probable fall in the value of Gold*, which originally appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in 1857, but which has since been rewritten and enlarged. The distinguished translator says of M. CHEVALIER: "He has qualified himself for the present task by a long and laborious study of the currency question, having given to the world some essays on money and the precious metals, which are recognized as standard works, and invest his name with an authority on such subjects hardly second to HUMBOLDT himself." The same publishers issue for Dr. THOMAS ANTISELL, of the Patent Office, a monograph *On the art of distilling oil from minerals containing bitumen*, which will be acceptable to parties interested in this new branch of industry. There has been great difficulty in obtaining detailed information on the methods of this manufacture either abroad or at home.

The Medical Press is even more than usually barren. The State supplies us with the usual volume of *Transactions of the State Medical Society*, though it is scarcely half the usual size, and not more than commonly abundant in printer's blunders. It is made up of brief papers on all sorts of professional topics, abstracts of cases, and a reprint, very much needed, of the Transactions from 1807 to 1831 inclusive. Of the monographs, the most timely is Dr. SYLVESTER D. WILLARD's on the *Diphtherite*, prevalent at Albany last Winter.

From Boston we have the *Sixteenth Report of the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Massachusetts*, for the year 1857. Registration has been carefully enough attended to in the Commonwealth to make the vital statistics of some little use. The system adopted is a good one; patience and perseverance in enforcing the provisions of their existing laws will very soon give a greater value to the returns. Other States of the Union, in their reports, have not distinguished those born out of wedlock, nor do any facts appear on this point in the United States Census. The Massachusetts report shows 242 illegitimate births during the year, of which 66 were in the Almshouses, exclusive of which they are to all the births in the State as 1 to 200. The illegitimate embrace 41.49 hundredths per cent. of all the births in the almshouses. The returns are not reliable enough to justify the conclusion which the figures, as they stand, would lead to, that illegitimacy is less common in New-England than in Old, and far less so than in Prussia and Austria. A more immediately valuable contribution to our stock of knowledge concerning the statistics of life and death, is the *Report Exhibiting the Experience of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York* for fifteen years, ending Feb. 1, 1858, prepared by its Secretary, SHEPHARD HOMANS, and printed by order of the Board of Trustees.

Forty Years in the Wilderness of Pills and Powders is the taking title of the last book penned by that rigid old reformer, Dr. WM. A. ALCOTT. It is a volume of confessions of the impotence of the healing art as he thought it was generally understood in New-England. The eccentric author contributed very much, in his day, toward enlightening the public on the laws of health. Medicine he came to believe a good deal of a humbug; doctors he had a poor opinion of, but Hygeine was his hobby. He died last March, aged 61, and probably would have died twenty years earlier but for his extraordinary attention to the laws by which life may be preserved, with or without health. WILLIAM RADDE, of Philadelphia, reprints WILLIAM HITCHMAN's *Treatise on Consumption*, which will be welcomed by homœopathists.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

There is no lack of religious books, theoretical and practical, biographical, hortatory, and for the development and culture of piety in youth. CARLTON & PORTER, of the Methodist Book concern, publish a carefully-considered tractate by the Rev. ROBERT W. LANDIS, of Ionia, Mich., on *The Immortality of the Soul and the Final Condition of the Wicked*. GOULD & LINCOLN issue certain discourses and tracts written by the Rev. Dr. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, of Boston, entitled *The Great Concern, or Man's Relations to God and a Future State*, most of which in other forms have been published before. The *History of the Trenton (N. J.) Presbyterian Church from the First Settlement of the Town*, grows under the hand of the Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL into a fair volume of 450 pages, which are handsomely brought by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, of this City. The second volume of Dr. ABEL STEVENS' *History of Methodism* embraces the second act in the extraordinary drama of the great religious movement of the eighteenth century—from the death of WHITEFIELD to the death of WESLEY. Though the work is not completed, the two volumes now out have made good the promise of the preface to the first volume, that it should be the fullest "Life and Times" of WESLEY. Its spirit is catholic, its style pleasing, its details exhaustive of the subject altogether. If the author continues as he has begun, his work will be, by all odds, the best history of Methodism yet written.

Essays, Lectures, &c., upon Select Topics in Revealed Theology, is the title of an octavo published by CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, from the pen of Dr. NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR, late professor of didactic theology in Yale College. It contains papers on the Trinity, Human Sinfulness, Justification, Election, and Perseverance—embodying the results of the distinguished doctor's life-time of earnest and honest thinking. It will take its place at once, and of course, on the shelves of all theological libraries.

One of the popular and brilliant preachers of our day, the Rev. HUGH CARPENTER, issues through the publishing-house of the Brothers MASON, his thoughts upon such subjects as *The Secret of Failures, Variations in Moods, Soul Stillness and Stirs, Spiritual Recreations, Common Life*, and the *Ultimate Intent*. They are pleasant reading, full of poetry, and rich in original fancies.

In *Smooth Stones taken from Ancient Brooks*, (reprinted here by SHELDON & Co.) we have presented by the famous SPURGEON, the choice and pithy sayings "of one of the king's mighties," to wit, Mr. THOMAS BROOKS, who died so long ago as 1680. They are the meat of nuts, cracked and served without the shells. Just before he died, on the 10th day of July last, the Rev. Dr. JOSEPH BELCHER, of Philadelphia, finished his *Historical Sketches of Hymns, their Writers and Influence*, now just published by LINDSAY & BLAKISTON. Most of the sketches are very brief. Under the head of the *Influence of Hymns*, are collected numerous anecdotes, most of which are new and entertaining. There is as much edification in knowing the history of a hymn whose "wild-bee-like-murmur" has delighted us, as in knowing the pedigree of a horse whose half-human intelligence and admirable qualities have advertised his fond owner that he is a thoroughbred.

That veteran editor, Dr. SHELTON MACKENZIE, ushers with a biographical introduction to American readers, the Rev. HUGH STOWELL BROWN's *Lectures for the People*. The lectures were delivered in Liverpool on Sunday afternoons, to audiences of two or three thousand people. There is no sectarianism about them, nor any blunt irreverence personating wit, but a great deal of homely truth, served up in familiar language, familiarly illustrated. Of one of them, on the Seventh Commandment, over 40,000 copies were sold in Liverpool. Of another, on Drunkeness, entitled "Five Shillings and Costs," as many as 45,000 copies were sold. G. G. EVANS, of Philadelphia, is the American publisher.

Prof. HAVEN, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has given to the world a volume, originally prepared as a course of lectures to the Senior Class of Amherst College, on *Moral Philosophy*, including Theoretical and Practical Ethics. The simple announcement is sufficient to induce a heavy run from the colleges and theological seminaries upon GOULD & LINCOLN, the publishers.

The Trustees and Deacons of the Church in Troy, over which the Rev. Dr. GEO. C. BALDWIN presides, requested him to publish a course of lectures delivered by him upon "The Representative Men of the New Testament." Assenting, he issues, through the press of BLAKEMAN & MASON, a volume thus entitled, which is an appropriate mate to his *Representative Women*.

Some new religious biographies have reached our desk. THOMAS PERCIVAL BUNTING, remembering an item in his father's will rather than the threat of his earlier life, that he would haunt the man who should attempt to take his life biographer-wise, has compiled from the paternal MSS. the first of two volumes that are to tell the story of JABEZ BUNTING, D. D., who received in his infancy the personal blessing of the Apostle WESLEY. Dr. BUNTING was born (so the book says) in Manchester, England, 1799. He studied medicine with Dr. THOMAS PERCIVAL; but feeling a call to the ministry, in 1799, (and then probably 19 years old, notwithstanding the date above given,) he set out with a pair of saddle-bags to travel his first circuit as a Methodist preacher. Afterwards he preached in Manchester, Sheffield, Liverpool, London and elsewhere, meeting many cotemporaries, then or since distinguished, the notices of whom give half the charm of this "Life." The volume is dedicated to "the people called Methodists," who, however, are by no means the only readers that will enjoy it.

GOULD & LINCOLN reprint the Rev. Dr. JOHN TULLOCK's lectures delivered at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, on the *Leaders of the Reformation*—LUTHER, CALVIN, LATIMER and KNOX. They are fair, accurate, living sketches of these representative men of Germany, France, England and Scotland, the principal incidents of whose lives are rapidly and summarily stated, interesting the reader closely, and stimulating him to further research into the events of the period so fruitful in great men and in lessons of enduring meaning.

GEO. L. DUYCKINCK has written for the Episcopal Sunday School Union an unpretentious but very agreeable *Life of Bishop Ken*, which is neatly published by the Sunday School Children of the Church of the Transfiguration, New-York.

DERBY & JACKSON publish the *Provincial Letters* of BLAISE PASCAL, with the able Historical Introduction and Notes by the Rev. THOS. MCCRIE, a "Life of Pascal" from the *North British Review*, and that fine piece of literary criticism "Villemain's Essay on Pascal." The whole is Edited by O. W. WIGHT, and is to be followed soon by a volume of the "Thoughts" of the elegant, witty and sarcastic Jansenist whose "Provincial Letters" so long "spread the plague of ridicule" through the Jesuit ranks."

CALVIN BLANCHARD, the Freethinking publisher, gives to the freethinking public the thoughts of C. GRAHAM, M. D., upon certain subjects connected with moral and mental philosophy, under the title of *Man, from his Cradle to his Grave*.

The Rev. HOLLIS READ, of Craneville, N. J., offers to the public another volume, published by SCRIBNER, entitled *The Palace of the Great King*, in which he attempts to illustrate the variety of the divine workmanship, by presenting a large amount of varied and interesting knowledge on geological and geographical subjects, animal and vegetable life, the curiosities of the human machine, man's mental characteristics, and the attributes of his Maker. The result is a sort of brief encyclopædia of scientific marvels, religiously "improved."

The Rev. HENRY M. DEXTER'S Street Thoughts—notes of travel between his Pine-street Church and his editorial chair at the distant end of another Boston street—which were jotted down for the religious journal with which he is connected, a little more than a year ago, have been published by CROSBY & NICHOLS with humorous illustrations.

EDUCATIONAL.

REDFIELD publishes, uniform in style with his Proverbs and Study of Words, *A Select Glossary of English Words*, used formerly in senses different from their present, by one of the best of authorities, R. C. TRENCH. The Dean, who sent this valuable little work to press last May, claims for it "that it is, with the very most trifling exceptions, an entirely independent and original collection of passages illustrative of the history of our language." Of his thousand citations, he owes but about twenty to existing Dictionaries.

The HARPERS publish an *Elementary Grammar*, by Prof. WM. C. FOWLER—an abridgement for the use of the common schools of his elaborate work on *The English Language in its Elements and Forms*. Also, *The Student's Hume*—a version of the great historian, out of which his sectarianism and party prejudice have been sweated. It makes a volume of 790 12mo pages, well printed, on thin paper, and profusely illustrated with wood engravings. Also, a reprint of ALFORD's *Greek Testament*, from the third English edition which was issued in London, 1855,—the first volume containing the Gospels only, making a book of 835 pages, octavo.

A. S. BARNES & BURR have completed the series of school-books, known as *Parker and Watson's National Readers and Spellers*, consisting of seven volumes. The high commendations which practical teachers bestow upon them entitle them to the consideration of Boards of Education. The typography and pictures are creditable, and there are some peculiar features which are claimed as improvements, the importance of which we trust those most interested will make faithful inquisition into before determining to eject the books already in use.—From the same house we have CHARLES NORTHEND'S *National Orator*, for the use of schools and academies, also *The Normal*, or methods of teaching the common branches, by ALFRED HOLBROOK, Principal of the Lebanon (Ohio) Normal School.—Also, a new edition of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, by N. C. BROOKS, of the Baltimore Female College, of which the most striking peculiarities are the dedication to Gen. SCOTT, and the maps, views plans of battles, which are, as they profess to be, honestly illustrative of the text.

The same Mr. NORTHEND named above, is author of *The Teacher's Assistant*, (published by CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co.,) consisting of a series of familiar letters loaded with hints for young teachers.

PRATT, OAKLEY & Co., publish an *Algebra*, by THEODORE STRONG, L.L. D., the Mathematical Professor in Rutgers College, where, of course, it at once became a text-book.

IVISON & PHINNEY send us an *Analysis of English Words*, by SANDERS, the author of the "Readers."

Thoughts on Educational Topics and Institutions, by GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, mostly consists of addresses, lectures, and reports, delivered by that gentleman, whose name is familiar to teachers, elsewhere as well as in Massachusetts. They are handsomely published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. They are sober, sensible, and suggestive.

TRAVELS.

Few of the great army of travelers have carried their note-books with them. MARGARET J. M. SWEAT's experience of a four-months' journey over the beaten track of tourists in Europe she has written out with a brilliancy that is surprising, when we consider how freely ink has already flowed along her route. Her story has a smack of freshness, and her style a pleasant vivacity. Her book is printed by WALKER, WISE & Co., of the American Unitarian Association, on superfine paper, calendered and tinted.

SHELDON & BLAKEMAN, from the London edition, reprint the pleasantly rehearsed impressions of *Life in Tuscany*, which Miss MABEL SHARMAN CRAWFORD penned after a ten months' sojourn in that country, to which lately the French Sardinian war with Austria directed so general attention.

Cardinal WISEMAN, during the Summer and Fall of 1858, made the tour of Ireland, preaching, lecturing, and addressing the people as he went. An admirer has written a connecting narrative of the tour, worked in these Cardinal productions, and given them to the Press. PATRICK DONAHOE reprints them for Catholic readers on this side the Atlantic.

NOVELS AND TALES.

There is no lack of novels. The HARPERS publish *Walter Thornly*—a peep at times a hundred years past in Massachusetts, by the author of *Allen Prescott*. Also, *Harry Lee; Or, Hope for the Poor*, a story originally written for the inmates of the News Boys' Lodging-house, and read to them by the Superintendent. Also, *My Third Book*, which is not a novel, but a collection of tales out of the Magazines in which LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON had scattered them during the past four years. They have brought out, too, Miss MULOCH's *Life for a Life*, which, for faithful delineation of character, naturalness, dramatic interest, brilliancy and vivacity, is not excelled by her own *John Halifax, Gentleman*. DERBY & JACKSON have issued *Beulah*, by Miss AUGUSTA J. EVANS, a novel which has produced quite a sensation. Also, *Sylvia's World; Or, Crimes which the Law does not Reach*, by the author of *Busy Moments of an Idle Woman*. Also, *Miss Slimmens' Window*, behind which we discover four tales of a humorous order by Mrs. MARK PEABODY.

From Cincinnati we receive *A Hairdresser's Experience in High Life*. The copy-right is taken in the name of ELIZA POTTER. The hairdresser finds a good deal of wretchedness among fashionable people, and makes a note of it.

T. B. PETERSON issues in good binding, but on dusky paper and in trying type, CHARLES LEVER's *Davenport Dunn; a Man of our day*. In strong contrast are the reprints of *Cooper's Novels*, by W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., illustrated from drawings by DARLEY. These are a credit, in all respects, to the house that at brief intervals is issuing them—on clean white paper, scrupulously free from typographical errors, and as elegantly as substantially bound.

The Glory of the House of Israel, by FREDERICK STRAUSS, is a reprint by LIPPINCOTT & Co., of a London translation of a popular semi-religious German novel. The time of the story dates back to just before the Christian era. The hero is a Jew, who travels from Alexandria, where he has been educated, to Jerusalem, passes through much varied experience, and at last finds peace in believing in Him for whom all thoughtful Jewry was looking, and not in vain.

POETRY.

Helicon has not been dry during hot weather. The fugitive poems of the Rev. T. HEMPSTEAD, with some that we have not met before, have been collected into a volume and published by DODD. Through his musical, sometimes eloquent verse, it is clear to see that Mr. HEMPSTEAD is a man in earnest. His muse has sent us to the dictionary several times, but however obsolete her phrase, the dictionary always interprets it.

APPLETON publishes the poems of ANNE WHITNEY. Few of them are very stirring, but the drapery of her lines always snugly wraps some delicate fancy or thought that it is profitable to entertain hospitably. Sometimes if the fancy be drawn out of the sea of her flowing verse, and exposed like a jelly-fish stranded on the beach, it loses shape and consistence, and evaporates, but while it survives, markings of pearl and gems and all brilliant colors are reflected from it in the sun.

Whoever relishes satire so keen that it strikes in to the bone of the merry reader before he feels that he is hit, flute-like melody, skillful rhyme and rhymth so ready and easy that it would seem a greater struggle for the poet to have written in prose instead, will feel personally obliged to Mr. REDFIELD for his two cheerful volumes composing a new and enlarged edition of the poems of WINTHROP MACKWORTH PRAED. They do not intend to embrace all the modest or careless bard's works, but they do contain many which have been discovered among the rubbish of magazines where he hid them, and which neither English nor American readers have met before collected and accredited to him. Indeed, popular as PRAED has been for many years, no English edition of his poems, we believe, has yet appeared—probably because they who have promised to edit them are waiting to authenticate some disputed waifs, with the intention of making the collection complete.

TICKNOR & FIELDS issue the seventeenth edition of poems by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

REDFIELD reissues EDGAR A. POE's exquisite poems in a welcome pocket edition bound in blue and gold.

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH anticipate the holidays with a richly illustrated gift edition of WILLIS' poems. More than one hundred original wood engravings from drawings by DARLEY, LUMLEY, MORAN, CHAPMAN, and others, interpret to the eye the fancies of the text, and make the book a handsome present. It is one of the sort that, when we make calls we like to find lying on the centre-table,—helping to shut up, like the sections of a telescope, into "a minute or two," the half hour that the ladies of the house keep us waiting.

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON publish *Ugdrasil; or, The Tree of Existence*, by JAMES CHARLES, author of *The Cave of Machpelah*. The argument of the poem is, "The Past, the Present, and the Future." The printers have done their work admirably, the binders theirs shabbily, the poet his prosily. The best part of the book is its delicately buff-tinted paper.

ON MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

The Rev. SAMUEL B. HALLIDAY, of the House for the Friendless, upon whose statistics of the tenement-house population of the Metropolis we have often had occasion to comment, has written up the ample materials he possesses into a volume entitled *Lost and Found; or, Life Among the Lowly*. (BLAKEMAN & MASON.) The chapters entitled "What is Claimed for New-York," "The Domicils of the City," "Diseases and Mortality," and "Intemperance, Pauperism, Vice and Crime," embody valuable statistics upon these subjects. Beside these there are many incid

THE BIBLE IN THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOLS.—The Boston *Journal*, Oct. 22, says: "Ever since the troubles in the Eliot School in Boston, there has been more or less difficulty with the Catholic children of the public schools of Cambridge. No general and concerted violation of the rules of the schools, requiring the children of Catholic as well as Protestant parents to repeat the Ten Commandments, has taken place; but acting under instructions from their priestly advisers, many scholars have refused to comply with the rules. Individual cases are occurring almost daily. The teachers dismiss the refractory pupil and send him home. Bitter feeling has thus been engendered, which it is feared will ere long produce an open rupture."

A Paris letter states that it is at L'Orient, and not at Cherbourg, as had been stated, that the building of the first-rate steel-plated line-of-battle ship *Solferino* has just been commenced. The same authority add that this is one of ten vessels which have been ordered to be constructed at L'Orient. The *Solferino* is to be the companion ship to the *Magenta*, building at Brest.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO EXPERienced Protestant girls; one as first-class laundress; understands fluting; the other as competent chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Also, by a number of smart Protestant girls and others in various branches and at reasonable wages. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S first-class female office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted immediately.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; she is neat and tidy about her work; she would have no objection to do the general housework of a small family; she is a good washer and ironer; can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 89 West 24th-st., 3d floor; can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; ONE is an excellent cook; understands baking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; the other to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, one who thoroughly understands her business; is capable of taking the entire charge of the kitchen; is a good meat and pastry cook and a good baker; understands all kinds of desserts; best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 64 West 13th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged Protestant woman a situation as plain cook in a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 238 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Spring and Prince sts. City calls preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLYrecommended Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; understands each situation perfectly; can show good references. No objection to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and as waitress, or nurse; is of kind disposition, clean and tidy; has a nice appearance; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, upstairs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, who have good city references, situations in a private family, one as chambermaid, plain sewer or chambermaid and waitress; the other as cook; is an excellent baker; has no objection to help with washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young English Protestant girl who perfectly understands her business; has the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW LADY would like to go as companion to a respectable lady. Is willing to take charge of the house, or assist. Can teach music. A widower's family preferred. References first-class. Address HOME, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, stating when and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation in a private family as seamstress or to wait on an old lady; is a good sewer and embroiderer. Has no objection to go to Williamsburgh. Call on Monday and Tuesday at No. 345 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge if required; is faithful and obliging; has nearly five years' unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CHARGE OF a house, as housekeeper or else as cook, in a good private family, by a capable Protestant. Excellent reference given. May be seen this week at No. 203 Greene-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing by a very capable, reliable girl, or would do the general work of a small family; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 59 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class cook; understands her work in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Good City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A LADY IS MOST DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation to take charge of one or two children under ten years of age; if necessary she could instruct them in English, with the rudiments of French. Address C. H., No. 128 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from infancy; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 115 4th-st., near West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or cooking alone. Call at No. 122 Amity-st., second floor, back room. Well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as regular chambermaid, or to assist with children and sew; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE COOK, by a Protestant woman who understands cooking in all its branches, and has the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to travel with a family or ladies; New-Orleans or California preferable; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to go to New-Orleans either as nurse, chambermaid and laundress, or in any other similar capacity. Has excellent testimonials and can refer to parties in New-York. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 45 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear building.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one to do chamberwork and waiting, the other as cook and to assist in the washing. Best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 6th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress or to do chamberwork. Apply at No. 126 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a respectable woman; has no objection going a short distance in the country. The best of City references. Call at No. 3 6th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Good references can be given. Call at No. 150 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 127 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., up stairs, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business. Good references. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., up two pair of stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress and chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine sewing. Good City references. Call at 157 West 28th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook, the other as chambermaid; understand their business thoroughly; the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 386 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook is a private family; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as good cook. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 120 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan woman would like a situation as housekeeper; fully competent to take charge, as she well understands what belongs to the same. Inquire or address No. 122 Clinton-st., New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman, who is willing to devote her time to her employer's interest. Apply at 12 6th-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these females from 5 to 15 years.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD GERMAN, ENGLISH, Irish, French and Scotch servants now waiting situations. They are clean, tidy, obliging and well-recommended. Families will have no difficulty in procuring any of the above-mentioned help at the Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway. MORRIS COHNERT.

A WELSH CHAMBERMAID, AN ENGLISH nurse, Protestant and other superior cooks, laundresses, &c., really efficient, desirable and well-recommended servants, are now disengaged at BOOKHAM'S, No. 62 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A HIGHLY-RECommended Protestant man and his wife; the man is a first-class waiter; knows his duties in every branch; will be found a thoroughly competent servant; the wife is an excellent meat and pastry cook; would assist in washing; no objection to go seperate, if in the City, or would go any distance together; will prove an acquisition in the house of any gentleman's family. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., or address SERVANT, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A Protestant, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and management of horses in all its different branches, and is a careful driver; would have no objection to wait upon table; understands all kinds of plain gardening; would be willing to go South; has good reference, if required. Can be seen at the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed to W. P., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANTS, would like to find a place in the country, with a plain, good family, where they could live a year without moving. The man is a good gardener, and would take care of horse, cow, &c.; and his wife is a good cook, &c. Both will give satisfaction. Any family in want of help address J. S. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office. Distance no objection.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (AMERICAN,) A situation as groom with some private gentleman; he understands the care of horses well, also carriages, wagons and harness; has first-rate reference. Address C. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days, where applicant can be found. Has no objection to City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, corresponding clerk or traveler, by a young man thoroughly conversant with French and book-keeping. Salary not so much an object as a situation where his talents will be appreciated. Highest references given. Address T. E. R., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man, with good reference and capability; would take a porter's situation; can read and write well; would manage a small farm, and work for moderate wages. Address K. P., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, gardener and groom, by an active single young man from the country; would be willing to make himself useful in every respect; wages not so much an object as a good home; is highly recommended from his last place. Address M. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a man who is competent in his business, and can produce the best City reference. Any gentleman wanting a good experienced waiter, may apply to THOS. T. GREEN, Chemist, No. 862 Broadway, corner 14th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; is a competent City driver; understands his business thoroughly. Has the best City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 24 3d-av., No. 18 Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman or groom; can produce the best of references from his employers as to capacity, also for honesty, sobriety, &c. Address T. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, or at the Brevoort House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to go to the country; understands farm-work; is capable of taking charge of a farm; also understands the care of stock. Good references. Address M. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant book-keeper or light porter; is a good accountant; can produce the best of City reference; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to F. H. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A Protestant, a situation as waiter in a private family; the best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at GEERY'S store, under the New-York Hotel.

A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE man, will take a situation on the 1st of November, as coachman and groom, either in the City or country; understands his business; will endeavor to do his duty thoroughly; has testimonials. Address S. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A PROTESTANT GENTLEMAN, WHO IS disengaged every evening from 4 o'clock, would wish to find employment in writing up a set of books by single or double entry, or would do copying of any kind, address circulars, or newspaper wrappers, on reasonable terms. Address PENMANSHIP, No. 124 4th-av.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.—A young man, who has served an apprenticeship of six years as an architectural draftsman, is desirous of obtaining a situation where such talent may be made available; compensation expected moderate. Address ARCHITECT, Box No. 2,388 Post-office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WHOLESALE SALESMEN WANTED—IN all our various departments, young men, active, industrious, and attentive. Engagements to commence on or before the 1st of January next. Apply personally or by letter to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS ARE WANTed in a private family; one as nurse, and the other as seamstress and chambermaid; both must be Protestants, and must be well recommended. Also, a Protestant woman wanted, as cook. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A BOY from 15 to 16 years of age, who resides with his parents in this City, can come well recommended, is willing to work, and can be at the store early in the morning. Apply, after 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRSTrate cook and washer, and ironer; one that can come well recommended, and is both willing and able, may apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. An Essay will be read by the Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN. Subject: *Consecrated Efforts.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.
CHARLES W. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES, COMMEMORATIVE of Henry W. Hasbrouck, who was drowned on the 8th instant, and whose remains have not yet been found, will be performed at No. 47 West 12th-st., on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are invited to attend.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of this association will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Farrington's Hall, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av. By order,
JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL will meet at the Stuyvesant House, corner 17th-st. and 3d-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
W. A. FISK, President.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CHECK ON HANOVER BANK, N. Y., drawn by the President and Treasurer of the New-Jersey Zinc Company to the order of John George, dated Oct. 12, 1859, for $2,336, and certified. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same as payment has been stopped. A. H. PARLIN, Treasurer.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, WHILE COMING from Dr. Spring's Church, Sabbath afternoon. (Hunter's case, chased on both sides—dog's head on one side and a shield on the other.) Any one returning it to the owner, No. 62 East 35th-st., will be suitably rewarded.

AGRICULTURAL.

IMPORTED DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—FOR SALE—Cases containing about 3,300 extra fine Bulbs, in assorted packages, received from Messrs. P. Van Waveren & Co.'s celebrated nursery in Holland. Catalogues gratis. BUNGE, BURLAGE & CO., Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME—For top-dressing grain and grass crops in Fall. Price $4 per bag, $60 per ton. For sale by CHAS. W. MAPES, Agricultural Implements and Seed Warehouse, 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-s

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1859. GARNER & CO.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND FURS!

A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE ABOVE DEPARTMENTS WILL BE FOUND IN OUR ESTABLISHMENT.
On MONDAY, the 24th inst.,
WE SHALL EXHIBIT MANY DECIDED NOVELTIES!
LADIES WHO HAVE NEVER VISITED OUR ESTABLISHMENT ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO DO SO, OUR LARGE BUSINESS BEING EXCLUSIVELY IN
SHAWLS!
CLOAKS!
AND
FURS!
BUYERS WILL FIND NOT ONLY AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT, BUT ALSO GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT THEM.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
FROM AUCTION.
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, OCT. 24,
500 PIECES
ELEGANT FALL SILKS,
IN NEW STYLES,
AT $1 00 PER YARD,
WORTH $1 50.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

VELVET ROBES.
200 Robes at $25, reduced from $40.
100 Robes at $30, reduced from $45.
And richer goods in the same proportion will be offered on
MONDAY, Oct. 24.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

E. LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OPEN AT THEIR RETAIL store, on MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 24, another lot of
REAL SHAKER FLANNELS.
Also:
A large lot of PRINTED and PLAIN FLANNELS.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering at retail
REAL LACE CURTAINS,
From $2 50 to $40 per pair.
ALSO,
Vestibule Lace from 50 cents to $1 50 per yard.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

25,000 DOLLARS
WORTH OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
AND
FRENCH NEEDLE-WORKED SETS,
FROM AUCTION.
AT HALF PRICE.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway,

SHAWLS FROM AUCTION,
30 per cent. under cost of importation at RETAIL on MONDAY, OCT. 24.
ALSO,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SHAWLS and SCARFS, at very low prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FASHIONABLE SILKS AND ROBES.—A full and elegant assortment of latest Paris styles; also, will be opened on Monday, Oct. 24, several entire invoices
BAYADERE AND PLAID SILKS,
Newest Styles, at 75 cents per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
500 pieces at 75 cents and 85 cents, reduced from $1.
300 pieces at $1, reduced from $1 25.
These goods are all of this season's importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
ALL THE NEWEST STYLES,
JUST OPENED,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES
JUST OPENED.
Comprising the greatest combination of novelties ever exhibited at private sale.
BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE AND FRENCH LACE VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES, CAPES, CROWNS, and LACES, all widths.
Real point and point applique Laces, Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Capes and Coiffures, entirely new styles.
Valenciennes and Medallion Lace Sets and Collars.
Valenciennes Laces and Edgings from 1s. per yard and upwards.
Infants' Robes, Waists, Bands and Muslin Trimmings, in great variety.
FROM THE RECENT AUCTION SALES:
1,300 Maltese Lace Collars, 50c., warranted worth 75c.
800 Honiton Lace Collars, $1, warranted worth $1 50.
1,100 Point Applique Collars, $1 25, warranted worth $1 75.
1,000 French Jaconet Sets, $1, warranted worth $1 50.
1,250 French Swiss Sets from $2 to $5, at half the usual prices.
Ladies will please examine, compare and judge.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late PETER ROBERTS,) No. 429 Broadway.

RETAIL TRADE.
DAMASKS,
LINENS
and
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
We still continue to offer at our present very low rate of prices
All our best make and importation of
SHIRTING LINEN, TABLE DAMASKS,
LINEN SHEETING, NAPKINS,
TOWELLINGS, DAMASK CLOTHS,
LINEN LAWNS, SCOTCH DIAPER,
BATHING TOWELS, ENGLISH COTTON.
These goods are unexcelled for whiteness and durability.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway and No. 88 Leonard-st.

POPULAR STYLES OF ILLUSION GOODS.
D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway and No. 75 Bleecker-st., opens, this day, a beautiful assortment of ILLUSION CAPES, BERTHES, COLLARS, SLEEVES, POMPADOURS, &c., in new and desirable styles. Using only the best Brussels in the manufacture of these goods, we can recommend them as being economical, as well for their beauty of style and finish. We also invite the attention of our customers to our new stock of DRESS CAPES, HEAD-DRESSES, THREAD LACE, LACE and SHETLAND VEILS, RIBBONS, DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, &c.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Viz.: Triple Width Satin Damask, Brocatelles, Tapestries, Damas Laines, Reps, Lace and Muslin Curtains, with every Article in the Upholstery line, at extremely Low prices.
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
will open, on Monday,
some of the greatest bargains offered in
SILKS OF ALL STYLES AND PRICES.
POILE D'ECLAT, 1¼ yard wide, at 3s. per yard.
POILE DE CHEVRE, only.
PRINTED DE LAINES, at all prices.
MERINOES and PRINTED MERINOES.
OTTOMAN CLOTH and OTTOMAN VELOURS.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
MADAME F. PINCHON
Would respectfully inform her customers that she will open on Monday, Oct. 24, a case of French Cloaks, which have been selected in the best houses of Paris.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

D. CLARKE,
No. 643 Broadway and No. 75 Bleecker-st.,
has just received
ONE THOUSAND
REAL FRENCH EMBROIDERED POMPADOUR CHEMISETTES.
Price $2 60, worth $4.
Particular attention of ladies is invited to the above lot of really beautiful goods, as they are offered at a great bargain.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
BLACK SILKS for deep Mourning, of every description.
Black Gros de Rhine and Bayadere Silks, $1, worth $1 25.
Second Mourning Silks, some new designs.
Black and Second Mourning Irish Poplins, handsome styles.
French and Norwich Poplins, choice patterns.
Valencias and Ottoman Poplins, beautiful goods.
Bombazines, French and English, some great bargains.
Henrietta and Maltese Cloths, a beautiful texture.
Ottoman, Texanna, and Barpoor Cloths, new materials.
Paramattas, Delaines, Alpaccas, Canton Cloths, &c.
English Crapes, Crape Veils, Crape Sets, &c.
BONNETS, CLOAKS, and SHAWLS, a choice stock.
Five cases of English Delaines, handsome patterns, 12½ cents.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Oct. 24,
1,200 DOZEN WINTER GLOVES, 25 CENTS PER PAIR.
800 DOZEN GENTS' REAL MERINO HALF HOSE, 25 CENTS PER PAIR.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 SPRINGS, $1 25; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 do. for $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring, at $7 a dozen; 12 spring, $10; 14 do., $12; and 17 spring, $15 a dozen. Old skirts made over equal to new.
C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory,
No. 761 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SILKS
AND OTHER
DRESS GOODS from AUCTION!
30 per cent. under cost of importation, in addition to their Retail Stock, on
MONDAY, OCT. 24,
viz.,
350 PIECES NEW FANCY SILKS,
from 65 cents to $1.
SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
MERINO AND OTHER DRESS FABRICS.
The greatest bargains offered this season.
ALSO,
A CHOICE STOCK OF RICH SILKS,
and every other description of DRY GOODS that can be required for DRESS or HOUSEKEEPING PURPOSES, at very low prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WILKES & MOYNAN,
No. 691 Broadway,
WILL OPEN, on MONDAY, Oct. 24th,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION,
comprising
A lot of ALL-WOOL DE LAINES, small patterns, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, worth 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard.
Also, a lot at 4s. and 5s., worth 6s. and $1 per yard,
300 pieces more SILKS, at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES, 56c., 70c., 75c., 80c. and $1 per yard.
Also, a lot of VALENCIA PLAIDS, at 50c., worth 75c. per yard.
Two cases more Manchester and Pacific DE LAINES, at $1 per yard.
Also, two cases more 4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS, at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d.
We would call particular attention to a large assortment of
ALL-WOOL DE LAINE ROBES
AND
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
all of which will be sold
LOWER THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
No. 691 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
SHAWLS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
On MONDAY, Oct. 24.
ALSO,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES AND COMFORTERS,
LINEN SHEETING AND PILLOW CASING,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELS, DIAPERS, &c., &c.,
A large portion of which are from auction, and much under their value and price.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

500 PIECES OF
DRESS SILKS,
at 75 CENTS PER YARD,
Will be opened on
MONDAY, Oct. 24,
At No. 375 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

355 BROADWAY.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
ELEGANT VELVET AND SILK ROBES.
With a variety of other Novelties,
Per STEAMSHIP "ARIEL,"
At retail on MONDAY, OCT. 24.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

RICH DRESS GOODS
AT HALF PRICE.
Will offer on Monday, Oct. 24,
500 PIECES
FIGURED ALL-WOOL DELAINES,
AT 50 CENTS PER YARD,
Worth 80 cents.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Have now in store their
FALL STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS.
Which they are offering at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF LINEN AND COTTON HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.
Long and Square Broché Shawls; Striped, Honeycomb and Plaid Wool Shawls; and Winter Shawls of every description.
Also—
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
In Great Variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WOOLEN BLANKETS, TOILET QUILTS.
Superfine English, Welsh and American Flannels, Plaid and Opera Flannels, Twilled Flannels, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHEAPEST DOLLAR SILKS IN THE CITY,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.
Also—RICH AND ELEGANT SILK ROBES, $25, $30, and $35.

AT KINZEY'S.
CLOSING SALE.
GREAT RUSH.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
5,500 yards RIBBONS, all Styles and Colors, 3c., 6c., 10c.
10,000 yards rich PLAIDS, Stripe Watered and Fancy Ribbons, 12½c., 15c.
20,000 yards Dress and Cloak Trimmings, 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c.
5,000 yards rich Trimmings Velvets, 6c., 12½c.
GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERIES.
3,000 Needlework Lace, Swiss and Jaconet Collars, 3c., 6c., 12c., 18c.
5,000 Muslin Bands and Flounces, 6c., 10c., 12½c.
1,000 Paris Muslin Sleeves, 6c., 12c., 18c.
AT KINZEY'S CLOSING SALE.
5,000 Straw Bonnets, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
500 Rough and Ready Bonnets, 25c., 44c., 69c.
1,000 yards wide White Silk illusion, 18c.
AT KINZEY'S CLOSING SALE.
French Sets, 50c. to $2.
1,500 Lace Veils, all styles, 12c., 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
500 Bunches rich Feathers and Flowers, 50c.
1,000 pieces Trimmings, 25c.
French Laces, Velvets, Head-dresses, Trimmings, rich Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Blond Laces, Buttons, Fringes, rich Sets, rich Fringes, French Veils and Fancy Goods, all at reduced prices to close the stock.
KINZEY'S,
No. 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE.
Between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
in great variety and at low prices.
LADIES' CLOTH BASQUES, SHAWLETTES, RAGLANS and CLOAKS, in all colors, from $3 50 to $8.
PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS, RAGLANS and BURNOUS,
A large assortment at $6 to $10.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS, richly trimmed, at $7 25, $8 50 to $12. Also, Misses' and Children's, all sizes.
Ladies will find our garments equal, if not superior, to many now sold on Broadway, and our prices 30 to 40 per cent. less. W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery.

BLANKETS
AND
FLANNELS
AT RETAIL,
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway, and No. 88 Leonard-st.,
Have constantly on hand the largest stock shown in this City of
BLANKETS,
Every size and quality.
UNSHRINKABLE PATENT FLANNEL,
and the
REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
The only goods that can be washed without changing

BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
NO. 623 BROADWAY,
have just received another lot of those beautiful black thread VEILS, at $3 each. Also a new style of embroidered sets, very pretty. Point lace sets, COLLARS, &c., &c., in new designs.
And an endless variety of made-up lace goods, ILLUSION CAPES, BERTHES, &c., &c. Infants' CAPS, CLOAKS, ROBES and DRESSES, all very rich.

RICH POINT AND BRUSSELS LACES
Will be opened by
MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
On TUESDAY, 25th instant, just received per *Hammonia*, consisting of point aquille collars, sets, capes, coiffures, barbes, &c.; also, a variety of real shawls, mantillas, flounces, veils and Valenciennes laces in all widths and qualities, from 1s. per yard.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN ALL-WOOL REVERSIBLE SHAWLS.
&c., &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DAMAGED GOODS—BLANKETS, CALICOS, silks, merinos, linens, table cloths, curtain muslin, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, crash, towels, and a general assortment of dry goods, for sale at very low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BLANKETS—BLANKETS.—VERY HEAVY, at $2 per pair. Sold much below the market prices, to pay advances.
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EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
Will OPEN on MONDAY, Oct. 24, all of their Latest Styles of
PARIS CLOAKS,
And other Novelties of Recent Importation.
PARIS CASHMERE SHAWLS,
From the Recent Auction Sales,
AT A SACRIFICE.
Also, just received, a splendid Assortment of BAY STATE, MIDDLESEX, AND SCOTCH LONG SHAWLS,
At very much below Regular Prices.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
and UNDER GARMENTS,
In great variety,
Of the best manufacture,
For LADIES', GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN'S WEAR, AT LOW PRICES.
ALSO FROM AUCTION,
500 DOZEN WHITE AND UNBLEACHED COTTON STOCKINGS, very heavy,
At $2 per dozen, worth $3,
At RETAIL on MONDAY, OCT. 24.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
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RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—Full assortment, just received per steamer, including Point, Valenciennes and Honiton Sets, French Embroidered Sets, Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Breakfast Sets, Coiffures, Veils, Infants' Robes, Waists, Caps, Flouncings, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
HAVE JUST OPENED
A JOB LOT OF CAMBRIC SETS,
For $1 25, worth $2 00.
Also—JACONET BANDS FROM AUCTION, WHICH HE WILL OFFER VERY LOW.

291 KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291
WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS.
WINDOW SHADE HOLLANDS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.
291 BROADWAY, 291
NEW-YORK.

57 IMMENSE BARGAINS 57
AND IN AND
59 RICH DRESS GOODS, 59
TH

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rigoletto.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Midsummer Night's Dream.

WINTER GARDEN—Used Up—Chamooni the Third.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Stella Delorme; or, the Camanera Chief—The Magic Barrel—Don Cæsar de Bazan.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening: Wills and Wats to Make and Break.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Never Despair—Diamond Cut Diamond.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, at Quebec, brings trans-Atlantic advices to Oct. 12. Among other interesting news thus received, we learn that the Zurich Conference had not resulted in that immediate treaty of peace which previous indications had led us to expect. Serious misunderstandings had arisen between the Envoys. That of Austria was understood to have made demands which were wholly inadmissible. At Paris the rumor ran that the French Emperor was disgusted with the tergiversation of the Court of Vienna, and was once more inclined to straiten his alliance with England. In regard to the Italian question, the only fact of importance was embraced in a speech delivered by Napoleon III, in response to an address from the citizens of Bordeaux. The Emperor pronounced decidedly in favor of a continuance of temporal authority in the hands of the Pope; while he deplored the course events were likely to take upon the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. The significance of his remarks was not to be misapprehended. He pointed clearly to the conclusion, that, if temporal authority remained to the Holy See, it must remain through its hold upon the affections and respect of its temporal subjects, and no longer through the armed intervention of a foreign Power.

The Chinese question continued to occupy public attention in England. It was stated and currently believed that serious dissensions had occurred in the Cabinet in regard to it.

The *Great Eastern* had completed her trial trip from Portland to Holyhead. Leaving on the 8th instant, the trip had occupied her until the 10th, through 48 hours; the maximum of speed being a trifle less than 17 miles an hour; the average about 15 miles. The vessel yielded in some degree to the effects of a heavy sea, and a serious ground-swell, but to no material extent in comparison with smaller craft exposed to the same influences. The result was regarded as satisfactory. It was stated, however, that under the directions of the Board of Trade, the great ship would have to visit Southampton, in order to have her boilers thoroughly overhauled. Doubts were cast upon her departure from England this Winter.

The Liverpool Cotton market was firm; Breadstuffs had advanced; Provisions were steady; Consols are quoted from 95⅝@95¾.

We have files of Bermuda papers to Oct. 11. They contain no news of interest.

One of the parties supposed to have been implicated in the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry, was arrested at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on Saturday. From the description given of the man seen talking with Mrs. Cook, at Chambersburgh, a day or two previous, the captors imagined that Captain Cook himself had fallen into their hands, but the prisoner gave his name as William Harrison. After being partially examined he was recommitted, and will probably be brought before the Court to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

United States Commissioner Lusher, of New-Orleans, began the examination of the charges against Captains Faysoux, Maury, Scott and Anderson on Monday last. Capt. Rezeau, who took the fillibusters to the Southwest Pass, together with the telegraph operator at the Pass a l'Outre, were examined and testified to the facts which have already been announced by telegraph.

Seven lives were lost on Friday by the explosion of the Dupont Powder Mills, at Wilmington, Delaware. While the workmen were engaged in loading a wagon with powder-dust, the press-room, near which they were at work, blew up. The glazing mill, and two rolling mills followed in immediate succession. Two of those killed were thrown into the Brandywine, and one into a tree close by. Nothing could be found of the other four.

The October term of the Court of General Sessions, held by Recorder Barnard, was brought to a close on Saturday, an unusually large number of cases having been disposed of. The case of Elisha Belcher Sackett, for perjury, which has excited much interest, especially in legal circles, was resumed and concluded. The evidence was perplexingly technical, and related solely to the presentation of deeds and judgments. The Recorder delivered quite a lengthy charge to the jury, and after thirty minutes' absence from the Court they acquitted Sackett, who was immediately rearrested on a civil suit.

The break in one of the main Fifth-avenue pipes of the Croton aqueduct, was fully repaired on Saturday, and the water flows again as usual. The Engineer took advantage of the occasion to have a vacant basin of the upper reservoir cleared of a long-accumulated mass of sediment, which had remained many years without disturbance.

A Company called the "Broderick Guard," which was organized some ten years since, held a meeting on Saturday evening, and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Hon. David C. Broderick.

A meeting to bid farewell to the Rev. Dr. Waddington was held last evening in the Tabernacle Church, in Sixth-avenue. Addresses were delivered by Drs. Waddington, Smith, Lathrop and Thompson. Dr. Waddington sails for Europe on the 2d proximo.

The appeal in the "old Police cases" came on for argument in the General Term of the Supreme Court. It was argued by counsel at length, and submitted to the Court for decision, which was reserved.

The All-England Eleven have forwarded their *ultimatum* to the Base Ball players who were in session at the Astor House. For five hundred dollars each, beside their expenses from Rochester to Montreal, they would consent to play. This proposition the representatives of the Base Ball club rejected, so we shall not, during the present season, have the pleasure of seeing the Englishmen "beaten at our national game.

There was no Second Board held at the Stock Exchange on Saturday. Prices on the Street after the early Board were steady, and closed firm for Reading and New-York Central. State Stocks in demand at 84¾ for Missouris and 89½ for Tennessees. Money easy. The Exchanges on Europe firm. The export of Gold and Silver by the *City of Washington*, $1,109,000.

The sales (39,225 barrels) of Flour exceeded the receipts, which were only 16,742 barrels, and holders were enabled to obtain higher prices, especially for the low and medium qualities. A more extensive business was transacted in Wheat at firmer rates. Corn, Rye and Barley were quiet. Oats were active and buoyant. The principal sale of Coffee was one of 1,200 bags St. Domingo, for export. Cuba Muscovado, Sugar and Molasses were in demand. Provisions, Naval Stores, Rice, Fish, Metals, Spices, Tobacco, and Whisky, were moderately dealt in. Hay, and Hops, Whale, Sperm and Linseed Oils, were in fair request. An active inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Raisins, and Whalebone, at rising prices. Freights were quiet, yet firm, with 521 vessels of all classes in port.

Gov. Seward and Abolitionism.

The Albany *Evening Journal* is right in its supposition that we did not have Gov. Seward's Rochester speech before us when, on Friday last, we spoke of its failing to "explain clearly and unmistakably the means and agencies" by which the Republican Party, when victorious, is expected to bring about the abolition of Slavery. But we were nevertheless perfectly aware of the following passage which occurs in that speech, and which the *Journal* cites as "doing precisely what the Times says Gov. S. did not do:"

"It remains to say on this point only one word to guard against misapprehension. If these States are to again become universally Slaveholding, I do not pretend to say with what violations of the Constitution that end shall be accomplished. On the other hand, while I do confidently believe and hope that my country will yet become a land of universal Freedom, *I do not expect that it will be made so otherwise than through the action of the several States coöperating with the Federal Government, and all acting in strict conformity with their respective Constitutions.*"

Gov. Seward in this passage predicts that "the Federal Government," when in Republican hands, will "coöperate with the several States" in accomplishing the removal of Slavery. Is this a "clear and unmistakable explanation of the means and agencies" by which this great result is to be brought about? Certainly not. It is merely a vague general declaration that the work is to be done constitutionally—but how, when, or on what terms and conditions it is to be done, it does not even intimate. Is the Federal Government to take the initiative? or will it await the action of the States themselves? Are the slaves to be purchased out of the Federal Treasury? Are the States to be reimbursed for their losses? Are the freed negroes to be left upon the soil or colonized? Is the agency relied on to be force—Federal influence, the distribution of patronage, or mere moral suasion? All these questions, and many more, require to be answered before we can have any clear and unmistakable knowledge of the means by which the Federal Government is expected to abolish Slavery.

The *Journal* should bear in mind that Gov. Seward was not speaking to his friends alone, nor to those inclined to consider a general disclaimer, like the one cited, a sufficient vindication of his motives and his plans. He was addressing the whole country—the South as well as the North,—men distrustful of his aims and his motives, as well as men ready to pin their faith upon his lightest word,—parties sure to misrepresent and distort his language as well as those disposed to do him justice. The bare announcement of the position that the Federal Government was to have anything whatever to do with the emancipation of the slaves, was calculated to alarm the South, and startle hundreds of thousands of conservative men in the Northern States who regard Slavery as purely a local institution, existing solely under local laws, with which the Federal Government has nothing whatever to do. Indeed, the great body of the Republican Party has always held that with Slavery as it exists in the several States the Federal Government has no concern,—and that the Republican Party if in power would abstain from interference with it quite as carefully as the Democrats themselves. All they aimed at was to stop its extension:—with its existence, under State authority, the Federal Government has nothing whatever to do. Gov. Seward's declaration, qualified and limited as it is, nevertheless contravenes this general position of the Republican Party, and goes beyond any ground ever taken in any of their authorized Conventions or by any of their authoritative documents.

It seemed to us, therefore, when the speech was made, that Governor Seward owed it to his Republican friends, as well as to the South and the country at large, to be more explicit upon this most vital and important point. If our readers will pardon us for quoting ourselves—which they will bear us witness we seldom do,—they will find our views stated in the following extract from the comments which accompanied the publication of the Rochester speech:

From the New-York Times, Oct. 28, 1858.

Gov. Seward insists, as he has often done before, that all the States of this Union must become *Free* States, and that this result must and will be brought about by the ascendancy of the Republican Party. It is this position, repeatedly stated and steadily maintained by our distinguished Senator, which *has done more to alarm the Slave States, and to puzzle and perplex the Free States, than anything else in his public career.* No party except the Abolitionist has ever asserted the right of the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery wherever it exists under the guaranty of State laws. The Republican Party, by its acts, and through its most authoritative public documents, has always disavowed the purpose attributed to it by its enemies, of meddling in any way with Slavery in any Slaveholding State of the Union. Nine-tenths of the people of the whole Union, without regard to sectional or party distinctions, recognize not only the necessity, but the justice and the duty, of leaving to every State the absolute and perfect right of maintaining or abolishing Slavery, as it may see fit. Gov. Seward himself has repeatedly expressed his concurrence in this position, and in his Rochester speech he says explicitly, for the very purpose of preventing misconception, that he does not expect Slavery to be abolished in the Slaveholding States, "otherwise than through the action of the States themselves coöperating with the Federal Government, and *all acting in strict conformity with their respective Constitutions.*" It certainly is not easy to reconcile this disclaimer with Gov. Seward's proposition—or, rather, to perceive any practical and effective meaning in his declaration that the Republican Party is to abolish Slavery, under the limitations and restrictions which he thus imposes upon its action. It is possible that he means nothing more than that the natural effect of Republican ascendancy in the Federal Government—the influence of patronage and the tendency of its exercise of power—will be to build up an Anti-Slavery policy in the slaveholding States, and to encourage movements looking to its abolition. It is easy to see that this would be its natural effect; and if Gov. Seward means nothing more than this, few would doubt the justice of his remark. At the same time, we cannot help thinking that he would allay a good deal of very natural alarm in one quarter, and solve a good many disturbing and perplexing doubts in others, by being somewhat more explicit upon a point of such vital interest and importance. *Without explanation, he stands before the country as advocating the direct and effective interference of the Federal Government for the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States—and it is this, more than anything else, which has made his name an object of so much terror to the South.*

These were the objections we made to the speech then—and we have as yet seen nothing to convince us that they are one whit less valid now.

Presidential Plots.—A letter from Concord to the Boston *Traveller* asserts positively that Gen. Pierce intends to be a candidate for the Presidency and that his friends are actively at work, both in the North and South, to secure his nomination at Charleston. He is ostensibly to be entirely out of the way until all the other leading candidates have been used up, when he will be brought forward by the South and nominated by delegates previously secured from the free States. Among those who are to support him, J. W. Forney, Jefferson Davis, Caleb Cushing and Sidney Webster are mentioned. He intends to pass the Winter at Bermuda and to return in May, landing at Charleston and receiving the congratulations of the Democracy on his way home.

All these statements are very detailed and very positive; but we doubt their truth. Gen. Pierce's Administration has derived new lustre from its favorable contrast with that of Mr. Buchanan, and he would have many more friends for the nomination now than he had at the end of his own term. But the Democracy will scarcely be in a condition to run any risks or to carry weight in the next canvass. Their special and sole anxiety will be to nominate the candidate most sure of success:—and we do not believe they will find him in any man who has filled that office once.

The Virginia Judiciary.

We are very glad to see, if we may judge from the charge to the Grand Jury, which is to find the bill against Brown and his confederates, that the Virginian judiciary are likely to do justice to themselves and the State in dealing with the Harper's Ferry "insurrection." Nothing could be clearer, calmer, wiser, and more impartial, than the terms in which the duty of those who are charged with the administration of the law in this unfortunate affair has been laid down; nothing could be more patriotic than the manner in which the supremacy of the law itself, over all popular passions and prejudices, has been asserted. Whatever disgrace Brown's *emeute* and the panic which it has inspired may reflect upon Virginia, (and Gov. Wise thinks it serious,) she derives nothing but credit from the attitude so far taken by the Bench. If this spirit be maintained throughout the trial, she may almost thank the terrible Abolitionists for giving her a chance of proving to the world that she still can show the surest indication of strength and greatness—the ability to give her bitterest foe a fair trial in open court, without fear or favor, on a charge of having aimed a blow at her very existence.

We know of no better test of the civilization and soundness of a State than the tone of her judges and Bar, in dealing with a case of this kind in a time of great popular excitement. If *they* cling to the law and the Constitution, and hold the scales of justice with a steady hand, it matters little how mobs may rave or riot. The world will always take it for granted that a community which produces judges, who preserve their composure, their honor, in the midst of tumultuous passions, is sound at the core, and has still a great future in store for it. The Virginians must remember that a horde of Feejee Islanders could tear Old Brown to pieces or hang him on a tree, and most probably would never think of any other mode of punishment for such an offence as that with which he is charged; but it is only a great, free, civilized and enlightened people who can calmly apply their laws to his crime, hear the last word of his defence, strain the last letter in his favor, accuse him in open court and before the eyes of the world, and whether acquittal or conviction be the result, be more rejoiced to have justice done than have an enemy fall.

We are the more gratified by the course taken so far by the Judiciary from the contrast it presents to the mad ravings of some portions of the Virginia Press, on which we have already commented, and which resemble an Indian war-whoop far more than the demand of the citizens of a civilized State to have justice done on a malefactor. Equally discreditable and very much more impolitic are the attempts which are being made by certain Democratic journals in Washington and Philadelphia to incite the mob to sack the offices of their Anti-Slavery cotemporaries. When a newspaper recommends the suppression of a rival by lynch law, it proves itself so stupidly ignorant of its own sphere and functions, that it would be a waste of time for any sensible man to discuss with it either the right or the wrong of the matter. But the Democratic subscribers of these unmanly zealots will probably check their zeal when we remind them that the Abolitionist party in this country owes its present power and position, whether they be formidable or not, as much to mob violence as any other one thing. It has been built up and strengthened by the sack of its newspaper offices, by the tarring and feathering and assaulting of its leaders by the brutal dispersion of its meetings, by the clubs, and brickbats, and revolvers of the asinine portion of its enemies. To the Kansas outrages, and the Sumner assault, the Republican party, too, owes a large portion of its present terrors for Southern heroes. If anybody wishes to strengthen the zeal, inflame the devotion of those who compose them both, and neutralize all the harm which old Brown may have done to their reputation and influence, he cannot do better than to lead on mobs to throw their types and presses into the street, and to drive their editors northward as heroes and martyrs. If the history of this Slavery agitation teaches anything clearly, it teaches the folly of endeavoring to combat it by illegal force.

The German Element in Our City.—The numbers and influence of the immigrant Germans in our City give importance to all questions affecting their character and condition. No citizen can be indifferent to so powerful an element of our population, or to the social and moral problems connected with it. Rightly directed, it will strengthen every good interest among us; left to itself, to abuse our freedom and deprave our morals, it will overbear and weigh down the institutions that have invited its coming.

Our Germans are an intelligent race. Unlike the poorer Irish, they can nearly all read, and many of them are highly cultivated. Their literature is rich and varied. Their journalism is exceedingly able. Many of their merchants and bankers are men of the greatest enterprise, skill and integrity, and command great esteem in social and business circles.

They are preëminently industrious and frugal, as a people. Many a grocer, butcher, or mechanic, is acquiring a fortune among us while his style of living would almost indicate penury. Others, indeed, either from choice or necessity, resort to beer and liquor selling, and kindred occupations,—sometimes abandoning more honorable trades and professions thus to live upon the appetites and passions of their fellows. And the natural fruit of this business in the tendency to pauperism is beginning to be seen among a population once free from that degradation.

In some senses, they are a religious people. One of their journals, indeed, claims that the Germans are an "Atheistic race." That the tendencies of their home-training, and of many of the influences bearing on them here, are in this direction, cannot be denied. The oppressions of Church and State, and the Red-Republican notions of liberty, with their repugnance to a conservative clergy, sent them hither embittered against religion and its ministers. The multiplied temptations to the coarser Sunday sports and dissipations have aided in alienating them from religion even here. But the are by no means naturally indifferent to religious thought. It remains to be seen whether a bold, manly dealing with this population, with competent talent and unquestioned sincerity of zeal, may not recover the ascendency of real Christian principle over the masses now regardless of its claims. Only when the effort has been made with adequate numbers and qualifications on the part of the agents, will it be safe to pronounce the Germans "Atheistic." As matters are, the number of Christian congregations is larger than is generally thought, and the attendance is increasing from year to year. At least twenty-five German Pastors were present at the Cooper Institute meeting.

The state of morals among this class of our population is improving, just in the ratio in which religious influences are extended. Those who judge a whole population by the excesses of Jones' Wood or the Volks' Garden, do injustice to the thousands of quiet, orderly households, who have learned a better way of spending Sunday than in the beer-garden. Yet, it cannot be denied that a majority of immigrant Germans devote their leisure to the mere indulgence of appetite, and that the drift of habit is in this direction. As a result, it is known that German domestics, once so reliable, are becoming less desirable as "helps" to housekeepers; and the reputation for virtue of German females has gained little by their resort to places of dissipation. It is in no cynical spirit that we express our distrust of the vast and growing system of Sunday sports that has come into vogue under German auspices. It is an unwarrantable innovation on the customs and laws of the American people. It is a dangerous temptation to our children and servants. It has a demoralising influence on the classes most needing restraint and right culture, and it is a humiliation and a shame to right-minded Germans themselves.

England and China.

The English Cabinet, not without serious risk, as the news by the *Anglo-Saxon* shows, to its own unity and permanence, is gradually bringing to the light the particulars of the British diplomatic transactions in China, which finally led to the fatal collision of the English forces under Admiral Hope with the Chinese troops posted under the command of Prince Sung-ka-lin-sin for the defence of Tien-tsin.

The leading features of this long and complicated story have been summed up in a dispatch written by Mr. Wade, formerly of Lord Elgin's British Legation in China, and now attached to the person of the Hon. Frederick Bruce. From this dispatch, which partakes rather more of the temper of a legal plea than of the tone of a dispassionate chronicle, it appears very clear that the British representatives in China never reposed the slightest faith in the Chinese authorities; that they had made up their minds from the time of the capture of Canton by the Franco-English troops, that nothing was to be expected from the Celestial Government excepting what was wrung from it by the remembrance of past violence, or the fear of violence to come; and that they were determined to approach Peking and the presence of the Emperor solely as conquerors, selecting their own route, and compelling the Court of China to receive them in precisely such a manner, and with precisely such ceremonies, as should seem good to the Envoy of Queen Victoria. This spirit signalizes the whole course of the British negotiations as detailed by Mr. Wade. Mr. Wade, indeed, distinctly says, and his chief, the Hon. Mr. Bruce, as distinctly indorses him in saying, that the specific aim of Lord Elgin in negotiating the special provisions which distinguish the latest British from the American and Russian treaties with China, was to "withstand the restrictions" which the Chinese have been accustomed to impose upon foreign legations visiting their capital.

Lord Elgin and the other English negotiators with China seem to have been strangely oblivious of the fact that at no very distant date in European, and even in English history, it was the custom of Christian courts to prescribe to foreign envoys the roads which they should take in approaching the seat of government of the Sovereign to whom they were accredited. The Virgin Queen of England would have been as indignant as the Brother of the Sun and Moon himself can now be supposed to be, had the ambassador of Spain or Venice claimed the right to land at any point along the coast of her dominions, and to march up to London by any road which he might chance to prefer. The modern Englishman has demanded of China a liberality and political intelligence wholly incompatible with that actual state of Chinese civilization which he professes to despise as mediæval and imperfect.

In truth, the English have dealt with China on a double basis. They have ostensibly been laboring only to secure rights, strictly commercial, and to protect the legitimate intercourse of individual British subjects with the Chinese ports and Chinese merchants. They have at the same time, however, been endeavoring to lay the foundations of a political connection with China which must either come to absolutely nothing at all, or develop into the instrument of a purely political invasion and conquest. The idea of "opening China to the world" reigns throughout the whole of the voluminous official British papers now given to the day. This idea, if it is really an idea, and anything more than an empty form of words, involves the complete prostration of the Chinese social system, the complete overthrow of the Chinese Government, and all the consequences of such a revolution, in the armed enterprises of Europe upon the East, and the eventual reconstitution of the Asiatic world. But while professing to regard this idea as the guiding star of European policy in China, Lord Elgin and the rest of the British negotiators have uniformly stultified themselves by perpetual declarations that their only object has been to secure a "friendly footing" at the Chinese Court.

Lord Elgin is, by no means, a simpleton. No man ought to know better than he, that to talk of establishing relations of equality with the Court of Peking is simply absurd. The utmost that can ever be extorted from the Chinese Government in the way of concession, save by the thorough process of crushing the Chinese polity into atoms, is the recognition of the commercial rights of Europeans, and the admission of European functionaries to deal with the Imperial functionaries on fair and honorable terms in regard to these rights. If Great Britain meant to secure more than this by Articles III and IV of the Treaty of Tientsin, then she meant to force her own ways of thinking and acting at the point of the bayonet upon the Court of Peking, and this, not for the sake of protecting her own subjects in any position which they already held, but for the purpose of accelerating the dissolution of the Chinese Empire. That this must be the result of compliance with all the British demands, the Chinese Commissioners seem to have been perfectly well aware; and one can hardly quarrel with them for their rather affecting anxiety to "beg off" from the strict terms of a treaty which involved the humiliation of their monarch and the final disintegration of their empire. The English, nevertheless, do quarrel with them on just this ground; and it was on just this ground that the Hon. Mr. Bruce drove Admiral Hope to his disastrous assault upon the Ta-ku forts. He was determined that he would go to Peking; that he would go there in his own way, by his own road, and at his own time; and that he would see the Emperor in person, under just such conditions as he, Mr. Bruce, might think becoming and proper.

If England really wishes to undertake the conquest and prostration of China, and really thinks herself equal to the work, nothing could be more exactly fitted to favor her projects than the events which have marked the last few months in history. They have roused her people to the work, and have made a great Chinese war possible. At the same time, if anything were needed to vindicate the refusal of the United States to coöperate with Great Britain in China, it would be found in these same events, which leaves England little choice between a disgraceful retreat from her attempt to burst open the palace gates of Peking and a determined onslaught upon the independence and the very existence of the Chinese nation.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Explosion at Wilmington.

THE DUPONT POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP—FIVE BUILDINGS DESTROYED—SEVEN LIVES LOST—INCIDENTS.

Wilmington, Del., Saturday, Oct. 22.

The explosion of Dupont's powder mills, on the Brandywine, yesterday, occurred about 10¾ o'clock, A. M., while the men in the lower or Hagley-yard were employed in loading powder-dust (as it is called when in a certain condition) at the press-room, to be conveyed to one of the other mills there, to go through another process. A one-horse cart stood opposite the press-room door, partly loaded. The press-room "blew up" with a terrible crash; the composition-room immediately followed; a minute or two later, the glazing-room, and then two rolling mills simultaneously—being five in all.

Seven men were killed, and another had his arm broken. The wind was northwest and high at the time, which deadened the sound so much in the immediate vicinity that the men in the upper yard did not cease work on the instant, and Mr. Henry Dupont, who was in the basement of a cotton-mill not far distant, did not think, from the light report, that it was necessary to hurry from the yard to ascertain the damage, if any had been done. Two of the men were blown into the Brandywine, one into a tree, and the headless trunk of another was blown to the opposite side of the creek. Of the others nothing could be ascertained.

A strange feature of the casualty is, that the horse was not killed, although standing in proximity to the press-room when the explosion occurred. The cart to which he was attached, and which was partly loaded with powder dust, was thrown about in fragments; the horse was entirely stripped of his harness, his hair singed off, one eye put out, and one leg broken, and yet, after the smoke and dust cleared away, he was found limping about the yard, exhibiting all the signs of painful agony. He was killed, to relieve him of his sufferings. The names of the killed men were Moran, Sweeney, Sebar, Jacobs, John Welsh, Michael O'Donnel and E. Dougherty. The Coroner visited the scene of the explosion, but could learn nothing, all the witnesses having been killed.

The loss of the mills to Messrs. Dupont is nothing; the loss of life is the only thing which sinks deep into their hearts, from their inability to restore it.

From Washington.

SEVENTY-FIVE POST-OFFICES DISCONTINUED—THE EXPEDITION AGAINST VERA CRUZ.

Washington, Sunday, Oct. 23.

During the last week the Postmaster-General has discontinued seventy-five small Post-offices, many others having been previously abolished.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Tuesday says a number of private letters from Vera Cruz allude to a threatened expedition against that city, Alvarado and other places on the Gulf Coast, but none of the writers appear to entertain any fears of it;—and this not from any protection the Constitutional Government would be able to afford, but from the well-known jealousies among the opposing party. Their argument appears to be that even in case Miramon really contemplated such an expedition, he would not dare to undertake it, lest during his absence Marquez should seize the reigns of Government.

Destructive Fires.

BURNING OF THE OGDENSBURGH LITERARY INSTITUTE.

Ogdensburgh, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The Ogdensburgh Literary Institute was burned last night, together with all the scientific apparatus, and a portion of the valuable library. The loss amounts to $6,000. There was no Insurance on the property.

BURNING OF STORES IN LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Sunday, Oct. 23.

A fire broke out on Main-street last night, damaging the stocks of Messrs. Wilson & Starbird to the amount of $70,000; of Watson & Co., saddlers, $15,000; of Peter & Buchanan's agricultural implement store to the extent of $10,000; of Crabb & Co.'s dry goods, $10,000. Others lost smaller amounts. All of the losers are pretty well insured,—partly in Eastern offices.

From Boston.

THE SHAWMUT INSURANCE COMPANY, ETC.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The temporary injunction on the Shawmut Insurance Company, granted some days since, was to day made perpetual, at a hearing before Judge Hoar, and receivers will be appointed.

The Champion Scullers' regatta was to-day again postponed till Monday, on account of the rough weather. The New-York oarsmen are in fine condition.

Last evening, Charles Knapp, an aged and retired sea captain, boarding at No. 1 Bumstead-place' swallowed a large dose of laudanum. He then cut his throat, first with a razor, and again with a butcher knife, and also fired a pistol shot into his head. He survived for several hours, expiring late in the evening.

International Base Ball Match.

Rochester, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Mr. Jones, delegate from the Astor House Convention of Base Ball Clubs, arrived this morning and proposed a challenge from the American base ball players to the English cricketers for three days' play. Messrs. Parr and Wisden, on behalf of the cricketers, have decided to return by the Quebec steamer of Saturday, the 29th, and that they can only play on Wednesday and Thursday next. If that cannot be arranged, the entire twelve positively decline. There is a slight snow-storm, and the weather is cold and raw. The cricket match is not going on yet.

New-York Politics.

ALBANY COUNTY NOMINATIONS—REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES IN ALBANY.

Albany, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The Democratic "Soft" Convention, for this County, was held at Clarksville to-day, and the following persons were put in nomination: For Senator, Andrew J. Corwin; for County Judge, Solomon F. Higgins; for District-Attorney, Ira Shafter; for Surrogate, Israel Lawton, and for Justice of the Court of Sessions, Geo. E. Disbrow.

The Republicans held their primary elections in the several Wards to-day. In one of the Wards there was a disturbance, and the ballots were scattered about the room. It is understood that the ticket in favor with the Americans was successful.

From the Pike's Peak Region.

ELECTION IN JEFFERSON TERRITORY—GOLD RECEIVED AT LEAVENWORTH.

Leavenworth, Saturday, Oct. 22.

It now appears that Dr. Willing has been elected to Congress from Jefferson Territory, instead of Mr. Williams, as announced.

The total receipts of gold dust, during the last two weeks, in this and adjacent counties, are $250,000.

Fatal Affray in the Maryland Penitentiary.

Baltimore, Saturday, Oct. 23.

At noon to-day a convict in the Maryland Penitentiary refused compliance to the orders of the Deputy-Warden, who, whilst enforcing his command, was seized by the convict and stabbed twice in the neck. [illegible] fired two shots at the prisoner, inflicting a serious wound.

The convict is not dead, and the warden's injuries are not considered fatal.

Railroad-Tax Cases at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 22.

In the Supreme Court to-day, in the mandamus case of Middleton *vs.* the County Commissioners, Mr. Williams addressed the Court in a speech of four hours' duration, and was succeeded by Mr. Page, on behalf of the bondholders, whose speech will close the argument in this case. On Monday, the next on the list will be taken up and argued. One of the points of the defence is that the plaintiffs are not *bona fide* holders of the bonds on which they sue, having obtained them merely as security for loans advanced to the Railroad to which they were issued.

Six Persons Drowned.

St. Paul, Friday, Oct. 21.

Mr. Stone, his wife and two children, together with Nathaniel Butterfield and Lorine Lowelling, were drowned in Lake Minnetouka, thirty miles west of this city, last Tuesday. We learn that Mr. Stone had determined to move his family further down the lake, and had employed Butterfield and Lowelling for that purpose. About dusk the boat capsized under the pressure of a sudden gale, when the whole party was drowned.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

CONFIRMATION OF MISSIONARY BISHOPS—ADJOURNMENT.

Richmond, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The House of Bishops consecrate, the Rev. Henry C. Lay, Missionary Bishop of the Southwest.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph C. Talbot, of Indianapolis was unanimously chosen Missionary Bishop of the Northwest.

The Convention adjourned this evening.

Examination of Walker Fillibusters.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The examination of the alleged Walker fillibusters was closed last evening. Judge McCaleb's decision will be rendered on Monday.

Arms Taken away from a Colored Company.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The arms recently furnished to a colored volunteer company of this city, have been taken away by the Adjutant-General, in consequence of the Harper's Ferry affair.

Frost in Georgia.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 22.

There was a heavy white frost and thin ice formed in this vicinity this morning.

Sailing of the Indian.

Quebec, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The steamship *Indian* sailed at 10:30 A. M., today, for Liverpool, with 90 passengers. Weather cold with a strong westerly wind.

FROM UTAH.

Additional Assassinations—Departures for the States—Raising Money among Saints and Gentiles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, Sept. 23, 1859.

The day following our last letter another outrageous murder was committed here, in the presence or sight of a score or two of witnesses, at about 8 o'clock A. M. There had been a drunken revel during the preceding night by certain parties, and the general expectation was that some one would be shot, as these sprees by those parties are the prelude to their worst deeds. When morning dawned and persons arose, the inquiry was, "Who was shot last night?" Several of the revelers were on the streets carousing, drawing and firing their pistols unmolested by city authorities or police officers. Having "run all night," they seemed inclined to keep it up. A store with which one of them was connected had been robbed during the night, and on the owner's inquiring about it, a difficulty ensued. When this was over the employer repaired to the stage-office, where he was followed by the drunken employe and shot through the body, the ball passing just below the heart and out under the shoulder-blade. Carpenter, the wounded man, died during the night. Ferguson, the offender, fled, but was captured by the citizens. The police were nowhere to be found, and the excited crowd cried, "Hang him," "Shoot him," etc., but the United States and Territorial Marshals prevented any violence. Ferguson was immediately indicted, and yesterday stood his trial; he was convicted of murder in the first degree, and to-day receives his sentence.

During the past week we have had numerous departures for the States, among whom are our merchants and other prominent sojourners. Capt. Wm. H. Hooper, Mormon Delegate elect to Congress, left a few days since. Yesterday Secretary Harnett, Thomas Andrews, Editor of *Valley Tan*, David A. Burr, and others followed. Several other parties will be out and join them this week yet. All are going or have gone in their own or private "outfits." The mail line seems to be below par. Other part es are leaving for the Pacific; so that the number of Gentiles in the Kingdom—rather the City of the Saints—will be small indeed, and we advise them, in the language of Brother Brigham, to "lay low for black ducks."

Judge Sinclair has made his present session of Court a very effective one, having convicted a number of criminals, sentenced several criminals to the Penitentiary, and made universal dispatch in the business generally. The juries have shown a better disposition than at any previous Court since our sojourn in the Territory. We believe they feared they had provoked public feeling to its utmost forbearance, and, woman-like, they now extend the "velvet paw"—but be not deceived by its soothing touch.

We are having heavy equinoctial storms, snows in the mountains, and cold rains in the valley.

Camp Floyd is the seat of excitement this week. Mule sales and horse races are attracting many persons thither. Soldiers are receiving their pay, and good times generally are making their appearance about the post.

The younger and faster scions of the priesthood are making endeavors to build a race-track or trotting course in or near this city, to train their stock upon, of which they raise some very fine. A. B.

From Bermuda.

THE BRITISH BARK MAJESTIC AGROUND—ARRIVALS AT THE PORT.

By the arrival of the bark *Eliza Barss* we have Bermuda papers to the 11th inst.

The American steamer *Albert Horn*, of and from New-York, out five days, arrived at St. George's on the 1st on her way to Porto Rico for coal, and proceeded on the 2d.

The bark *W. H. Chandler* had sailed for Cork with 200 convicts whose term had expired.

The British bark *Majestic* left the port of St. George's on the 6th inst., bound to London, and when outside the port, with a pilot in charge, she struck the ground. This caused her to leak so badly that the master determined to return to port. On a survey, it has been recommended that the cargo be discharged to repair damages.

Dr. Forbes' Secession from the Catholic Church.

The Rev. Dr. Forbes, who some ten years since relinquished his charge of St. Luke's (Episcopal) Church and became a Roman Catholic priest, has now announced his withdrawal from that denomination in a letter to Archbishop Hughes. Since his conversion to Catholicism he has had charge of St. Ann's Church, which he was largely instrumental in building up, and which so far as the labor of its supervision was the smallest Catholic Church in the City. He had one assistant, to whom he left nearly the whole care of the Church. We understand that some three months since he applied to the Archbishop for another assistant, on the ground that the care of his children required so much [illegible] and attention that he could not satisfactorily perform the duties of his pastorate. This request the Archbishop declined to grant, whereupon Dr. Forbes resigned and his resignation was accepted.

On the 17th he addressed the Archbishop the following letter:

New-York, Oct. 17, 1859.

Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Archbishop, &c.:

Most Reverend Sir: It is now nearly ten years since, under your auspices, I laid down my ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church to submit myself to the Church of Rome. The interval, as you know, has not been idly spent; each day has had its responsibility and duty, and with these have come experience, observation, and the knowledge of many things not so well understood before. The result is, that I feel I have committed a grave error, which, publicly made, should be publicly repaired. When I came to you it was, as I stated, with a deep and conscientious conviction that it was necessary to be in communion with the See of Rome; but this conviction I have not been able to sustain, in face of the fact that by it the natural rights of man and all individual liberty must be sacrificed—not only so, but the private conscience often violated, and one forced, by silence at least, to acquiesce in what is opposed to moral truth and justice. Under these circumstances, when I call to mind how slender is the foundation in the earliest ages of the Church upon which has been reared the present Papal power, I can no longer regard it as legitimately imposing obligations upon me or any one else. I do now, therefore, by this act, disown and withdraw myself from its alleged jurisdiction. I remain,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FAREWELL TO DR. WADDINGTON.—A large audience assembled last evening at the Tabernacle Church, in Sixth-avenue, (Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S,) to present a parting testimonial to the Rev. Dr. WADDINGTON, on the occasion of his departure for England. Rev. Dr. LATHROP, of the Second-avenue Baptist Church, opened the exercises with prayer, after which Dr. WADDINGTON delivered a short address. He expressed his gratitude for the cordial reception which he had met everywhere extended to him, and the sympathy he had met with from Christians of all denominations. His mission was undertaken at the suggestion of the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, at the time he was United States Minister to England. He then gave a historical sketch of the early Pilgrims, showing that it was to perpetuate the memories of these faithful men of God, that the Globe edition in Southwark was to be erected. The Rev. Dr. A. D. SMITH and the Rev. Dr. LATHROP followed, expressing their personal respect for Dr. WADDINGTON, and their sympathy for the enterprise which he had undertaken. An appropriate anthem was sung by the choir, after which Dr. THOMPSON spoke at some length, asserting that the Pilgrims, whose life and principles it was designed thus to commemorate, had secured to the world not merely religion, but entire religious freedom. He closed with an appeal for a liberal collection. After this was taken the congregation was dismissed.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE MURDERER.—About a year ago JAMES MCGEE was murdered at the Five Points, in a rookery known as Crown's Corner. An arrest by Coroner SCHIRMER inculpated WILLIAM JONES and PATRICK FARRELL, with whom the deceased had been carousing. Both of the parties implicated escaped arrest. Information was recently received at the Police Headquarters that JONES was employed on board an oyster smack in Philadelphia, and last Wednesday Detective JOURDAN was sent on to arrest him. On Friday he observed the object of his search on board a sloop, and immediately started in pursuit; but JONES recognized Detective J. in spite of his disguise, and after a long chase succeeded in escaping. Officer JOURDAN immediately telegraphed for Officer DOWLING, and on Saturday they arrested JONES at one of his haunts in St. Mary's-street. He consented to come to New-York, without waiting for a requisition from Gov. MORGAN. Yesterday he was committed to the Tombs to await an examination. The prisoner is a native of Newburgh. He is twenty-two years of age, and says that FARRELL and a man named EDWARD CARNEY know more of the murder than he does. GILLEN was arrested a week ago and committed to prison on suspicion of being implicated in the affair.

THE DASHAWAYS IN NEW-YORK.—A meeting, understood to be the first of a series to be held weekly, assembled on Saturday evening at the Tabernacle Coffee-room, No. 26 New Bowery. A new plan of prosecuting the cause of temperance was introduced in the form of a plan of organization to be called the "Dashaway Temperance Club," an association of those disposed to abstain from the use of intoxicating beverages. A blank pledge and certificate of membership has been issued, which is to be filled out and signed by the President of the Club, ORVILLE GARDINER. Several addresses were made. Mr. S. P. BROWN, of California, spoke of the extent to which intemperance once prevailed in that State, and the organization of the "Dashaway Club" in San Francisco. After a brief speech from Mr. CHARLES F. MILLS, Mr. GARDINER made a few closing remarks, during which he took occasion to define the nature and object of the "Dashaway Club," which name indicated, he said, that each person who embraced its principles should agree to "dash away" from their lips every form of intoxicating drink. It was his purpose, and that of those associated with him in building up this club to do so upon a basis similar to that which is now one of the institutions of California. The attendance was large, and a fair commencement was made in the enrollment of names to the pledge.

MISSION IN ST. MARY'S (R. C.) CHURCH—ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—During the past week a mission has been held in St. Mary's Church, in Grand-street, of which the Very Rev. Archdeacon MCMAHON is Pastor, for the exclusive benefit of the male members of the congregation. The mission has been conducted by the PAULIST Brothers, under the direction of Father HECKER, who is known to many as the author of the works entitled "*Aspirations of the Soul*" and "*Aspirations of Nature.*" The church, for the entire week, has been crowded from 4 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, with penitents desirous to approach the sacraments. For the last few days there have been more than three thousand and five hundred communicants. Last night the mission was formally closed. The Rev. Dr. BAKER delivered the concluding address, and Archbishop HUGHES, who, from weakness, was obliged to occupy a seat on the centre of the altar, congratulated the audience on their piety, and the Pastor on his perseverance, and dwelt at length on the immutability and indestructibility of the church.

A NEW STEAMER FOR THE SOUTH.—The steam propeller *Florida*, built for the new line about to be established between New-Orleans and Apalachicola took her departure from this port for New-Orleans on Saturday with about 30 passengers. The *Florida* was built by E. B. WHITLOCK of Greenpoint, who took the entire contract for her construction, including the engine, and delivered her to her owners with steam on. Her cost was about $60,000. She is 180 feet in length and 30 feet beam; has stateroom accommodations for 50 passengers, and draws 10 feet of water with full load. She is considered one of the best modeled and best built vessels that ever left this port. A large number of invited guests accompanied her down the bay as far as the Narrows, and were equally satisfied with the sailing qualities of the steamer and the hospitalities of Capt. NELSON. On her arrival in New-Orleans she will commence semi-weekly trips between that city and Apalachicola. Another steamer will be added to the line next season.

REMOVAL OF MR. LOWE'S BALLOON TO CRYSTAL PALACE SQUARE.—The great aerial ship, the *City of New-York*, was brought over from Jersey City on Saturday. The balloon, which has the reputation of being 100 feet high, was packed in one of the American Express Company's large wagons. Eight horses found it a load which was nearly equal to their strength. Mr. LOWE had no idea of exhibiting it to the public before the time appointed, so he had it covered up with canvas. At first inquisitiveness found ample food for exercise in guessing at the contents of the wagon; but a placard, which was subsequently exhibited, satisfied curiosity on this point, and whetted it sufficiently to make crowds anxious to go to Crystal Palace square, some time during the next fortnight, to witness the process of inflation. After passing through the principal streets, stopping in front of the Tribune office, and at other points where the largest crowds could be collected in the shortest time, the wagon deposited its freight inside the inclosure at Crystal Palace square.

CAUGHT ON ALL RIGHT.—As soon as it had been ascertained which of the two main pipes of the Fifth-avenue branch had been broken, the water, which before had been shut off from both pipes, was admitted into the sound one, and the lower reservoir, empty for some time previously, was nearly full again by 9 o'clock P. M. The work of repairs continued all night Friday, and by Saturday noon the fractured pipe had been replaced by a sound joint, when both were again brought into use. The Chief Engineer took advantage of the temporary dryness of one of the basins of the upper reservoir, to remove the large accumulation of sediment, clams and other deposits which were found upon its bottom. Eleven years had passed since it had been cleaned. The water now flows again with its usual abundance, its flavor, some say, being considerably improved by the cleaning out of the reservoir.

A DRY DOCK IN JERSEY CITY.—Last April the Hudson County Dry Dock Company was organized in Jersey City, with a capital of $100,000. The main object is the formation of the Company was the construction of a floating Dry Dock, for which proposals were immediately issued. N. J. BEEBE, Esq., contractor, has agreed to have the work done by the middle of October, estimating the cost of the structure at $59,500. He has so far completed the Dock that it will be handed over to the Company within a week. It is two hundred and twenty feet in length, and will accommodate ships of two thousand tons. The steamship Humboldt, of the Hamburg line, needing repairs, will be the first vessel admitted.

LECTURES.—The Rutgers Institute has established the praiseworthy custom of having a series of lectures for the entertainment of the residents of the Fifth Ward, as every Winter. The course for the present season will be given at the Rutgers-street Church; the first, by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND (Timothy Titcomb,) being the oration of that popular speaker on "Art and Life." It will be delivered on Wednesday evening. Prof. MITCHELL delivered the fourth and concluding lecture of his course, at Cooper Institute on Saturday evening. Despite the inauspicious time and weather, the large hall was more than half filled. The Rev. H. W. BEECHER discourses on "Bargain Sinners" this evening, at the same place.

JUDGE PEABODY.—We regret to notice the death at Andover, Mass., of SAMUEL PEABODY, Esq., formerly a distinguished member of the New-Hampshire Bar, and father of Ex-Judge PEABODY, of this City. We understand that Judge PEABODY had been detained several days by this affliction, and was still at Andover when his name was used contrary to his wishes, and in spite of his repeated, positive refusal, before the Nominating Convention as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court here.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMER CHAMPION.—A new iron steamer, of about 1,300 tons register, called the *Champion*, and belonging to Mr. VANDERBILT, left this port on Saturday for the Pacific, *viâ* the Straits of Fuca, to run between San Francisco and Panama in the passenger trade. She is commanded by Capt. A. TOUCHARD.

FOR EUROPE.—The British screw steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. PETERS, left this port on Saturday, with 70 cabin and 200 steerage passengers.

Fires.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a dense smoke was discovered issuing from the store of JESSUP & CHILDS, paint dealers, No. 127 Maiden-lane. The fire was extinguished before the flames had extended beyond the second floor. The stock, which was damaged to the amount of $8,000, is insured for $2,000 in the following Companies: Union Mutual, $10,000; Etna of Hartford, $10,000; Springfield, (of Massachusetts,) $5,000; Commonwealth, $2,000, and Market $2,000. The building belonged to the estate of OLMSTEAD & MCKINSTER, and was damaged to the amount of $15,000. It is insured in the Relief Insurance Company. The cause of the fire will be investigated by the Fire Marshal. Several months since the factory of Messrs. JESSUP & CHILDS, No. 244 West Sixteenth-street, was partially destroyed by fire.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.

A fire broke out about 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, in the dry-goods store of WILLIAM KINZEY, No. 823 Eighth-avenue. It was soon extinguished. The damage amounts to $2,500. The building and stock are insured for $9,500 in the Lafayette and Commonwealth Insurance Companies.

Police Reports.

TICKET SWINDLE.—Christian Heine made a complaint before Justice CONNOLLY on Saturday, of having been swindled out of $35 at the bogus ticket-office of Frank Fowler, corner of Chambers and West streets. He paid this amount for a passage to Bremen in the steamer *Ammonia*, which was a mythical ship. On the day the vessel was to sail, Heine was informed that an accident to the machinery would delay her departure. This aroused his suspicions, and he had Fowler, and Gilbert, one of his clerks, arrested. The Justice held them in bail of $1,000 each for further examination. At a meeting of Germans in the evening, a committee was appointed to raise funds for the purpose of employing counsel to prosecute the accused.

ROBBERY OF AN EX-POLICEMAN.—As Mr. Samuel Mahon, lately a Sixth Ward Policeman, was standing, at an early hour yesterday morning, on the corner of Mulberry and Park streets, he was accosted by a man, who asked to be directed to Greenwich-avenue. While Mahon was giving the information the questioner snatched his gold watch and ran off. Mahon and Officer Williams pursued, and arrested the thief, finding the watch in his pocket. He gave his name as Theodore Neefe. Justice CONNOLLY committed him to answer.

STABBED IN A FIGHT.—An encounter took place yesterday morning in a billiard saloon in Twenty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, between Hugh Flanly, Thomas Martin and Hugh McGrath, in which Flanly was first beaten and afterwards stabbed. The wound was inflicted in the stomach, and is pronounced dangerous. Martin and McGrath were both arrested, and Justice KELLY committed them to answer.

The Memory of Hon. David C. Broderick.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY BY THE BRODERICK GUARD.

Ten years ago, and shortly after the departure of the late Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK for California, a company of firemen and others was organized in his honor, and called the "Broderick Guard." These persons, mostly residents of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, held a meeting on Saturday evening at the room of Engine Company No. 34, in Christopher-street. THOMAS C. BURNS occupied the chair, and WILLIAM DODGE acted as Secretary. Mr. L. S. OSBORN, on behalf of a Committee appointed at a previous meeting, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, as follows:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has deemed it fit to remove from earth our friend and distinguished fellow-citizen DAVID C. BRODERICK, possessed at the time of his assassination of a full share of this world's golden treasures, a gigantic intellect, a high position, health and wealth, and, best of all these, did he possess the respect and regard of those who knew him best; therefore,

Resolved, That we mournfully unite with our nation in deploring the loss of one of our country's most distinguished Senators, DAVID C. BRODERICK. His life and services were by him devoted to his country, and upon her altar he yielded up all save his honor, which to him was a precious jewel.

Resolved, That we cannot forget, in dwelling upon our country's loss, that we are called upon by the all-wise dispensation of Providence to mourn a double loss. With our countrymen, we are sorrowed at the sacrifice of an American statesman and Senator. As members of the Broderick Guard we are afflicted in the loss of one who to us was, "all in all," friend, brother, monitor, leader. In him were happily blended all those rare qualities that constitute a model man; in society an ornament, in business prompt, and of spotless integrity, at heart generous, in mind a giant.

Resolved, That we hope to see upon the as yet unwritten pages of our country's record full justice rendered to the manly worth of the late lamented DAVID C. BRODERICK. In his death our nation lost a champion, her people a statesman, and we a friend indeed.

On the adoption of the resolutions the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.—PETER FOGERTY, proprietor of the Union Shades, in South Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday, by Detectives FROST and DENTON, on a warrant in which he is charged with committing a deadly assault upon the person of SILAS LOTT. The injured man entered the above place two weeks ago Saturday night last, and was struck over the head with a club in the hands of FOGERTY. LOTT, it is supposed, cannot recover.

DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.—The Police of the First Precinct, late Saturday night, broke up a disorderly house on State near Hicks street, and arrested the proprietor, WILLIAM GUILLET, and several of the inmates, all of whom were committed to prison.

BURGLARY—ARREST.—The house of FRANCIS CUMMINGS, No. 158 Martine-avenue, was entered by thieves Saturday night, and property valued at $150 carried away. A man who gives his name as EDWARD VAN VALKENBURGH, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant JACOBS, of the Fifth Precinct, on suspicion of having robbed house No. 202 Ross-street, on Friday night last.

MORTALITY.—There were 98 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Men, 20; women, 20; boys, 30; girls, 28; adults, 40; children, 58; males, 50; females, 48. There were 23 deaths by consumption, and 2 by old age.

CITY COURT—Calendar for this day—Enumerated Motions.—Nos. 29, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43. Jury Causes—Nos. 44, 7, 19, 52.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A moderately successful matinée on Saturday brought the first week's operations to a satisfactory close. The attendance, although not good, was much better than the management had a right to expect, for of late these matinées have been shamefully neglected, seldom coming up to a decent standard of excellence, and never to the grandiloquent promises of the management. They have in consequence fallen into disrepute. It will require all the skill of a conscientious directory to bring them once more into favor. Saturday's performances were of a miscellaneous character; the novelty being the last act of "Lucia," with STIGELLI in the famous tenor scena. It was quite a success. This gentleman bids fair to become a prime favorite with the public. He is a careful and conscientious artist, and thus far has more than kept the promise of his reputation. We have other tenors here who rank higher in respect to voice, but we cannot name one who sings with more skill, or with better knowledge of his own resources. With Signor BRIGNOLI as an associate, and another famous tenor, Signor BLANCARDE, in perspective, it will be hard indeed if we cannot get sufficient out of the trio to satisfy us for the season. Signor FERRI, the new baritone, has met with the most triumphant reception, and is certainly entitled to it. In style and in method this gentleman compares favorably with Signor BADIALI, having however, the advantage of the last-named artist in point of age. He is an excellent actor, and loses no opportunity of impressing the best points of his conception on the audience. He has been heard to greatest advantage so far in "Rigoletto," and we are glad to see that this fine work is to be repeated to-night. The extraordinary tribulations through which the most unfortunate of jesters has to pass, afford a series of splendid opportunities for an artist so thoroughly in earnest as Signor FERRI. It is the smallest possible praise to say that we have had no *Rigoletto* which could, in the slightest particular, compare with Signor FERRI's immensely powerful conception of the *rôle*. We may add, too, that VERDI's opera has never been so well performed in general respects. Mme. COLSON is admirable as *Gilda*, and Signor STIGELLI as the *Duke*.

It will be gratifying news to the *habitués* of the Academy to hear that Mme. GAZZANIGA has been added to the company, and will make her first appearance on Wednesday in DONIZETTI's "Poliuto."

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, the stage manager here, takes his first benefit to-night with the comedy of "Used Up" and the piece called "Chamooni Third" will be given. The latter is probably the weakest production that the *repertoire* can boast. We are at a loss to account for its occupancy of a stage so respectable as that of the Winter Garden, and at a still greater loss to understand why it should be retained on the bills when the public repudiates it by staying away, and the Press unanimously pronounce it the dismalest failure of the season. To refer to it critically would be to pay it a compliment of which it is utterly unworthy, and to refer to its French origin would be to perpetrate an outrage on the known skill of M. SCRIBE. The play bill is a fair sample of the literary merits of the piece. We extract two of the principal jokes, 1. the Arkansas Berafka-Douna; 2. triumph of American Terpsichory. These are jokes. By bringing the mind to a focus on the word Berafka-Douna, we perceive that it is nothing but our old friend Breakdown in a gorgeous garb of Oriental humor. Joke No. 2 requires a more painful concentration of the mental faculties. We have not been able to discover whether the laugh comes in after Terps or after hickory. We are persuaded, however, that the joke is a very good one, for the author has printed it in very large letters. There are things equally good in the piece, but in brevity, which is the soul of wit, there are not scintillations enough to gild the platitudes we have offered to the public. The admirable darkness of his hysterical life from the genuine humor of Mr. JEFFERSON, who acts with a spirit worthy of a better cause. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON also has a small part, but is unequal to the specific gravity of the text, which in certain lines descends like an avalanche and buries the poor little lady in an eternity of dullness. A beautiful scene has been painted for the piece, and the costumes are all splendid.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Tremendous houses rewarded the management last week, and in consequence the "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night. A new piece by Mr. TOM TAYLOR will be produced on Wednesday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The extremely successful new play, "The Fast Men of the Olden Time," will be played here every night until further notice. A new farce is in preparation.

SCALY.—Messrs. FAIRBANKS & Co., who have the reputation of being able to weigh anything, from a meeting house to a row of pins, have devised a very useful article in their line, which they call the *Union Scale*, a combination of the platform and counter scale. An entire family, from grandpa to baby, can "try their weight" on this instrument, and the prudent housewife can weigh tea by the half ounce or sugar by the barrel,—a very handy thing to have in the house. A machine for weighing words and actions is much needed in this generation, and we hope these gentlemen will give it their attention, as offering the best chance remaining for a new and useful invention in their line.—*Journal of Commerce, October 5.*

Winter Underclothing.

We desire to call the attention of our friends at this season of the year to the stock of Underclothing in our Gentlemen's Furnishing Department, consisting of

EXTRA HEAVY
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
warranted genuine, made to our own order, at Shaker Village, New-Hampshire.

18 Thread Silk, very heavy.
12 Thread Silk, very heavy.
9 Thread Silk, medium.
Scotch, all Wool, very heavy.
English Cashmere, very heavy.
Norfolk Hosiery Company's All Wool, very heavy.
English Merino, very heavy.
English Merino, medium.
Extra Flannel, (own make,) heavy and medium.
Red Flannel, (own make,) heavy and medium.
Red Merino, (English,) heavy and medium.
Cotton Flannel, (English,) heavy and medium.

In all the above goods we have full assortments of sizes, both in Shirts and Drawers, being as good, if not the very largest and best to be found in any retail house in the City.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 521 Broadway.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.

SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Rogers & Raymond's
COLD-WEATHER COMFORTS.
The attention of all classes is invited to the splendid quality and make and remarkably low prices of our warm Winter Overcoats, including
DREADNAUGHTS,
RIGA BEAVERS,
SOLFERINOS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Our assortment of Winter Clothing for in-door and out-door wear comprises a variety never equaled in this market. One price and no deviation.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

The Age of Improvements.
There are many improvements in Domestic Economy, that to a casual observer would seem of trifling importance. Such, at the first glance, might seem
HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET-LINING,
But housekeepers who used this invaluable article for LINING THEIR CARPETS
declare it the greatest improvement of the age, equal in fact to the "Loom." 'Tis true the loom may make the carpet, but the only thing to protect it, after it is laid, is HARRINGTON'S PATENT LINING. It has been asserted by many prudent housewives, in fact all that have used it, contend that a carpet lined with this lining will wear five times as long as one without it. Another great advantage in using it is, it does not require one-half the fuel to heat a room where carpets are laid on this lining. The name of HARRINGTON is fast becoming a household word.
Salesroom No. 62 Warren-st.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee.

Page's Venus—Immense Success.
Everybody goes to see this beautiful painting at the Dusseldorf Gallery, and they can't help it, any more than they can help patronising STEINFELD'S CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS. Every one that has used this invaluable tonic knows that through its aid to digestion, and its great strengthening qualities, it gives a healthy tone to the system, beautifies the complexion, and assists to give a form of loveliness to woman. Sold wholesale and retail at No. 37 John-st., New-York.

Fire and Weather Proof.
It is singular that landlord and tenants should bear the annoyance of having their rooms inundated with water from leaky roofs, when one coat of Bridgewater Paint, properly applied, remedies the evil at once. Landlord, look to this! Annul your policies of insurance, paint your building with Ridgewater Paint, and you have a safe guarantee against fire and water. The depôt is at No. 72 Maiden-lane.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Fall Style Hats.
WHITE, THE HATTER, No. 216 BROADWAY.
SEAMLESS HATS AND SOFT CAPS.
WHITE, "The" Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.
Ladies' Riding and Children's Fancy Hats,
AT WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 508 Broadway.

Our friend, the famous Hatter White,
Will be on hand both day and night
To show his friends and all that call,
The ONLY HAT THAT'S OUT this Fall;
It's out, for sure enough I saw it—
It took a tandem team to draw it.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Success.—Everybody desires success and happiness, and might have both if they would select the right pursuit, and make the best use of their faculties. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, make Phrenological examinations daily.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

"Why Do Ye Mourn Departed Spirits," when you can get the best imported Brandy, at 6s. per bottle; Gin, 2s.; Port, 4s.; Havana Cigars, at 3 cents, at No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York?

Croup! Croup!! Croup!!!
IMMEDIATELY CURED BY DR. TOBIAS'
CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.
Price 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,803. No. 30 Platt-st.

BIRTHS.

MORRICE.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 15, the wife of WM. MORRICE, Esq., Merchant of New-York City, U. S. A., of a son.

☞ English papers please copy.

HANAN.—At Florence, on Monday, Oct. 3, Mrs. SALLIE R. HANAN, wife of Ludwig Hanan, Esq., of New-Orleans, La., of a boy, called WM. NATHAN HANAN.

MARRIED.

CULPERT—RENSEN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, by the Rev. Mr. Haskins, JOSIAH CULBERT, to CORNELIA, daughter of Peter V. Remsen, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

BILLINGS—MCARTHUR.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. T. Borden, CHESTER BILLINGS, of New-York, to SARAH, daughter of Charles McArthur, of the former place.

ANDERSON—DIAPER.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, by the Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, HENRY R. ANDERSON, to BESSIE, eldest daughter of Frederic Diaper.

BUTTS—THURSTON.—At Westerly, R. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, in Christ Church, by the Rev. Arthur Mason, Mr. ISAAC BUTTS, of Boston, to Miss ELIZA, eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. Torrey Thurston, of Westerly.

MORRIS—SHARPE.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, by the Rev. Chas. D. Cooper, Mr. J. WYMAN MORRIS, of New-York, to LIZZIE, daughter of Jacob L. Sharpe, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

WAYLAND.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 23, EDWARD CULLEN, son of Charles C. and Margaret C. Wayland aged 9 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather,

[illegible]

[illegible]NEY.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 21, MARIA GILBERT, in the 71st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house of her brother-in-law, Talman J. Waters, No. 316 West 22d-st., on Monday, Oct. 24, at 10 A. M. precisely.

ALDEN.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 22, ANNA M., wife of James W. Alden.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 130 Monroe-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely.

BEERS.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 21, EMMA BEERS, aged 73 years.

Her relatives and friends, as well as those of her brother, the late Cyrenius Beers, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 173 West 23d-st., without further invitation.

MCCLAIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 23, of croup, ORLANDO G., youngest son of Orlando D. and Eliza McClain, aged 10 years, 4 months and 1 day.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 1¾ o'clock, from their residence, No. 167 Spring-st.

FRASER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 23, JOHN FRASER, aged 45 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of Templar Lodge, No. 260 F. & A. M., and the fraternity in general, are requested to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, from his late residence, No. 176 West 17th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

VALENTINE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 23, after a short illness, JOSEPHINE, daughter of John and Catherine Valentine, aged 13 years, 10 months and 23 ds.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 341 Navy-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

ACOR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 22, JOHN J. ACOR, aged 27 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother in-law, Raymond-st., three doors north of Myrtle-av., this (Monday) afternoon, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock.

RIGGS.—At South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 22, LYDIA RIGGS, in the 71st year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, at the residence of Richard H. Ball, South Orange.

JARVIS.—At Weathersfield, Vt., on Friday, Oct. 21, at his residence, the Hon. WILLIAM JARVIS, in the 99th year of his age.

PEABODY.—At Andover, Mass., on Monday, Oct. 17, SAMUEL PEABODY, Esq., formerly a member of the New-Hampshire Bar, aged 84 years.

ROBERTSON.—On Wednesday, July 20, at the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Crawford, No. 13 Great King-st., Edinburgh, SARAH SOUTHCOTE, relict of the late William Robertson, Esq., of Malta.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorised by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 557, Oct. 23, 1859.
58, 29, 49, 22, 46, 42, 38, 72, 67, 48, 53, 27, 26.
Class No. 558, Oct. 22, 1859.
4, 39, 53, 25, 36, 37, 18, 40, 58, 24, 57, 72.
Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.

A course of popular lectures, organized under the auspices of Rutgers Institute, will be delivered, at Rutgers-st. Church, as follows:

The opening lecture in the course by
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, Oct. 26.
Subject—*Art and Life.*
The Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Nov. 3.
WM. C. PRIME, Nov. 9.
The Rev. R. B. THURSTON, (Waltham, Mass.,) Nov. 16.
The Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., Nov. 23.
Prof. CHADBOURNE, Williams College, Nov. 30.

Tickets for the course.....75 cents
Single tickets.....25 cents

Tickets obtained at the door, and on Broadway, Hall & Sons, No. 543; D. Appleton & Co., No. 346; on Grand-st., at Adams & Spencer's; at apothecary's on East Broadway and corner of Division and Clinton, and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE,
Principal.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH.....BROOKLYN.
A course of Lectures will be delivered in Plymouth Church, (the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S,) as follows:
Oct. 25—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Nov. 1—WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.
Nov. 8—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT.
Nov. 15—The Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Nov. 22—Gov. N. P. BANKS.
Nov. 29—The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio.
The subject for each Lecture will be published one week previous to its delivery.
Mr. JOHN ZUNDELL will preside at the Organ.
Course Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, TWO DOLLARS. Can be purchased of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., and *Times* Office, New-York.
Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.—The Third Lecture of this Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, by the
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—BARGAIN MAKERS.
Single tickets 25 cents. For sale by W. W. Swayne and W. W. Rose, Brooklyn, and at the *Times* and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES
The second Lecture of this Course will be delivered by
THE REV. W. A. BARTLETT,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.
Subject—"THE WISE AND OTHERWISE, OR PROGRESSION BY ANTAGONISM."
Tickets 25 cents; to be had at A. G. GARTON'S, No. 248 Fulton-st., or at the door. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

FOUR SECOND HAND SAFES
FOR SALE LOW BY
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.
A large assortment of our WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES constantly on hand.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.
$40,000 saved yearly by being off Broadway.
The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.
LADIES—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, NO. 362 BROADWAY.
PENMANSHIP, FIVE TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
BOOK-KEEPING, FIVE TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
ARITHMETIC, FIVE TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
CLASS AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, DAY AND EVENING.

THE GREAT STOVE EMPORIUM.
W. K. CORT, No. 50 Bowery.
PARLOR, COOKING, HALL AND OFFICE STOVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, the celebrated "Arbitor," the only Gas-Consuming Cooking Stove invented.

THE CROTON.
The only motor that is independent of Croton breaks, and bills for water, is ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE, which may be had at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. JNO. B. KITCHING.

EVEN THOSE WHO ARE IN THE ENJOYment of perfect health, frequently need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armored against the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to." Such an invigorator they may find in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—a medicine that cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At this season, particularly, the strongest man is not proof against the malaria, in certain sections of the country. In all cases of fever and ague, the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the ailments which the HOSTETTER BITTERS professes to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early application to the BITTERS, whenever they are stricken by diseases of the digestive organs. See advertisement in another column.

THE MERCURY
For Nov. 5,
WITH COUSIN MAY CARLETON'S
NEW STORY,
GIPSEY GOWER,
Ready this day;
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
General Agents,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.

SILVER WARE.
GALE & WILLIS,
(LATE WM. GALE & SON,)
NO. 447 BROOME-ST.,
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRITISH STERLING
SILVER WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.
STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to call and examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE, which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, also for BRIDAL and HOLIDAY PRES

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 20TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 (last 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
(with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 155 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.
For circulars address Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.
Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859.
Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. BEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—The Winter Session commences Oct. 24. Terms, $140 per annum. Male and Female Departments distinct in management and location. Circulars may be had of the Principals, or at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st., New-York.
JOHN W. KOUND, A. M., Principal Male Department.
Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Conducted by Dr. RICHARDS & SON, assisted by WERNER BJERG, Esq. Boys fitted for college or business, and received in the family of Dr. R., at any age or grade of proficiency. For circulars, apply at the office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., where a teacher may be consulted daily from 11 to 2. Terms moderate, and no extras. Session begins Nov. 4.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, simply being within ½ of a mile of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 26th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Wm. G. Weston, A. M., Principal.—The thirty-second semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Oct. 31. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,
THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 690; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

BOOKKEEPING—$10.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 869 Broadway, will receive pupils for afternoon and evening at only $10 for a full double-entry course. This course will prepare gentlemen practically to keep books in any establishment. Apply immediately for the $10 seats.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. E. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE 'AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Cattskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 27th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Winter session of this boarding and day school will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars and other information, address Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, Principal.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

FAIRTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of GODDENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

MAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 20th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 92 East 20th-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, see the Janitor, No. 67 University-place.

MR. E. P. PRIME'S SCHOOL will reopen Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

WANTED—BY A FEMALE TEACHER OF MUSIC, two or three children to teach in exchange for board. Address MUSIC, Chambers' Piano Ware-rooms, 4th-av. and Astor-place, stating location, &c.

TO YOUTHS.—WANTED, A YOUTH FROM 16 to 19 years of age, in a select school, who has a good elementary English education and is a good penman, to keep the records of the institution, &c. For his services he will receive instruction in any branches taught—Latin, Greek, modern languages, higher English, &c., &c., and be allowed a small salary. This is a good opportunity for any one wishing to become a teacher. Address MAGISTER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, giving full address and references.

A PRACTICAL MEDIUM FOR SUPPLYING schools with competent teachers, and parents (gratuitously) with circulars of schools, may be found in the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. References: The Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Lowell Mason et al. French and music teachers wanted.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER—A GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches, &c., &c., and thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as tutor or public instructor. Best testimonials and references. Address INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO teach her own language to foreigners, wishes a situation as visiting governess, or a few pupils to take private lessons. Testimonials of capacity and City references will be given. Address, until next Saturday, F. L. J., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, music, vocal and instrumental, desires a situation as resident governess in a private family; references of the highest respectability given and required. Address R. M., Box No. 1,701 General Post-office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO teach the English branches and French, desires an engagement as visiting governess or to teach part of the day in a young ladies' school. The best of reference given. Address Box No. 3,532 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching music, French, drawing and English, wishes a situation as governess in a family. Would go South. Address GOVERNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

MR. ROY, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH AND Spanish languages, can dispose of two hours every day. None but first-rate pupils need apply. Address No. 537 Houston-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE. W
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION of CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for
IRON FRONTS, ROOFS, COLUMNS, GIRDERS, STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,
believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.
Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens, including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS, SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS, LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER, FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.
J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
COMPOSITE IRON RAILING.
Secured by letters patent, Feb. 13, 1852; reissued Sept. 6, 1859.
Is the strongest IRON FENCE
made of wrought iron. Its durability is equivalent to its strength; and as to price, it is CHEAPER THAN ANY IRON RAILING MANUFACTURED.
We are prepared to furnish all styles of WIRE AND CAST IRON RAILINGS, &c.
IRON GRATES,
VERANDAHS,
FARM FENCES,
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON FURNITURE.
IRON FOUNDRY WORK.
The public is respectfully informed that we are the only persons legally authorized to sell
WICKERSHAM'S FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS, Patented June 2, 1857.
NOTICE.
A recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania prohibits persons from offering by letter or person, any of our celebrated WIRE RAILING, made under the patent of Feb. 13, 1849, of any other manufacturers than ourselves; also, that we are the sole owners of the patent of March 6, 1847, reissued June 28, 1859, for the fabric of the WIRE RAILING, and other articles manufactured under said patent; and also of Folding Iron Bedsteads, patented June 2, 1857.
We respectfully notify the public to this effect, and shall hold all persons infringing the same responsible for damages.
Catalogues containing several hundred designs of Iron Work furnished on receipt of four three-cent postage stamps, and mailed to any part of the United States.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS, FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIRect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAIL-rods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 68 William-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
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FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDSTEAD AND SPRING BED FOR $5 50—Childrens bedsteads, cribs and chairs, spring and hair mattresses, lounges and sofa beds at WALKER'S bedstead and mattress manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 8th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NEW-YORK TATTERSALL'S, SIXTH-AV., corner 30th-st., TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, auction sale, 25 road and work horses, 20 setts single and double harness, 2 platform wagons, 2 box wagons, blankets, robes, &c. Catalogues now ready. Sal epremptory.
GEORGE CLEMENS, Proprietor.

HORSE WANTED.—MUST BE GENTLE, sound and kind, not over 15 hands, with long tail, and that can trot in 5? to the mile. Address C. J., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, stating price.

REAL ESTATE.

COAL WITHOUT COST.—TO MANUFACturers, builders and real estate buyers. Peremptory public sale at Scranton, Penn., a few hours by rail from the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Syracuse, Oswego, Erie, Buffalo, &c., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the Wyoming House, forty blocks of ground, within the borough, containing about 800 building lots, 40x140 feet each, beautifully situated on avenues eighty feet wide. The whole power of Stafford Meadow Brook, with a fall of upwards of 500 feet, is reserved for the use of the city plot. Gas is already generally in use. A portion of the receipts from the sales of coal and the manufactures of iron already amount to about six millions of dollars per annum. A rare opportunity presents to manufacturers generally. An unlimited supply of fine anthracite coal of the best quality is guaranteed, at the breakers, near by, in perpetuity, for nothing, and the lump coal at 40 to 60 cents per ton. The labor of thousands of children, whose parents are employed in the various iron-works and mines, can be had at low rates. From a few families eight or nine years ago, the population now numbers nearly fifteen thousand souls. The daily railroad communication in all directions insures a supply of raw material, and facility for the distribution of manufactured articles, at the lowest rates, and together with the fertility of the Lackawanna Valley, of provisions at minimum prices. The experience of the past two years having induced a conviction with many manufacturers in favor of Scranton as the point at which their business can be so safely located and economically based as to defy competition, induces the owner of this property to sell alternate blocks of it, peremptorily.
The lots will be put up, with the privilege of a block, on a credit of two and three years—twenty per cent. only cash being required at the time of sale. All nuisances prohibited. Architectural plans furnished gratis. No dwelling of a less cost than $250 permitted on the premises. Builders can readily obtain, it is believed, twenty-five or thirty per cent. per annum rental for their investments. For further particulars, apply to J. AMSDEN.
SCRANTON, Sept. 22, 1859.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent. on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.
WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

LOTS FOR SALE.—SIX LOTS ON EIGHTIETH-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
20 lots on 5th-av. and 80th-st.
15 lots on 54th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots on 104th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
3 lots on 84th-st., near 5th-av.
6 lots on 8th-av., near 72d-st. Also other lots. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—TO THOSE IN want of a new first-class house, with every possible convenience in its arrangements, and which cannot be surpassed in beauty and strength, and beautifully located on Fort Green-place, formerly Canton-st., between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, and two minutes from the South and Fulton ferry cars; price $6,800; $4,500 can remain if required. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, on the premises, till 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 31 and 33 West 13th-st., consisting of one three and one two-story attic and basement brick house; also the rear building. The above property is well-suited for first-class tenant houses or for manufacturing purposes, there being room for a small steam engine in the rear. Lots 50 feet front 103 deep. D. THOMSON, 63 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPerty on 3d-av., the best on the av.; two houses and lots, for $11,000; now rented for $2,000; also, a fine property in fee, on the Bowery, not far from Broome-st.; rented for $2,000. For further particulars, apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 30th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs; fine location; lot 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet, with a substantial frame house in fine order, filled in with brick; has modern improvements, and is a large, roomy house. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS house, built in the most substantial manner, four stories high, full lot. It is in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. The situation is central, and near 5th-av. The owner sells as he is leaving the City.
WM. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two first-class English basements on south side; two 3-story and basement, high stoop, on north side of 32d-st., west of Broadway; 1 3-story brown stone front, south side 28th-st., west of 6th-av. Inquire of W. O. BARTON, merchant tailor, No. 498 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 25x65, Nos. 144 and 146 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., west side; in replete order, with rosewood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor; can't be surpassed. Inqure on the premises, for D. ROBINS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement high stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 13 East 31st st., near 5th-av. Price $14,000. Terms easy. Apply to E. AUERBACH, No. 7 Gold-st., up stairs, from 1 to 3, where an order for admission can be obtained.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, &c., and in first-rate order. The ground rent only $135 per annum, with ten years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—The sloop VICTORY, of Glasgow, of 149 tons burden, in good condition, will be sold low or exchanged for real estate on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

TO LET.

PREMISES WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—The building and grounds known as No. 463 Houston-st., formerly occupied as a marble factory, within 75 feet of Bowery, can be rented in whole or part. The property is 50 feet front and 125 feet deep, having an engine 25-horse power in good order. For particulars inquire of S. H. COMBS, No. 105½ Essex-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 119 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILBOLDY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-place, near Astor-place, the large and commodious private residence, with modern improvements, for several years occupied by Dr. Gray, and located as above. Possession 1st November next. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY STORE, NO. 185 8th-av., next to 11th-st., now finishing, being 27 feet front by 90 feet in depth, well-lighted, having all the modern conveniences, and well situated for the carpet, clothing, dry goods, or any other kind of business. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FOUR-story brick house, high stoop, with every modern convenience, in one of the most desirable locations in the upper part of the City. Rent $1,100. Address TENANT, Madison-square Post-office, immediately.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, No. 41 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; 12 rooms, with the improvements, and in perfect order. For permit to see the house, apply at No. 68 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO RENT.—THE BASEMENT IN THE TIMES Building, under the *Times* Office, running through from Park-row to Nassau-st. Apply at the Counting Room of the *Times*.

TO LEASE FIVE OR TEN YEARS—A large house fronting Union-square; well adapted for a club-house, or for any business purposes. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE WHITE marble building No. 145 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—THE BASEMENT No. 1 NASSAU-ST. Enquire of New Amsterdam Insurance Co., No. 7 Wall-st.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS—A lot in Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements, as near Broadway as possible, not above 26th-st.; rent, $600 to $700. Call on or address KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSE WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE OR more years a furnished house in Brooklyn, near either ferry preferred, by a family of five persons; no children. Address, stating terms and location, A. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR A FIRST-class tenant, a 3 or 4-story brick or brown-stone house, located between 4th and 8th avs., not above 30th-st.; rent, from $500 to $1,200. Call on or address KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR A TERM OF years, for light manufacturing purposes, a building with engine of 20 to 50 horse-power, below 27th-st., (below 14th-st. and East of Broadway preferred.) Address with particulars, Box No. 2,671 Post-office.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-York, for agricultural purposes. Address, stating situation, size, character of soil and improvements, with lowest cash price, Box No. 89 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, FROM NOV. 1 to May 1, at Audubon Park, 9 miles from Chambers-st., on the Hudson River Railroad, a large house in excellent order, with fine lawn, garden, stable, carriage-house, &c. The house is a comfortable Winter residence, well warmed, supplied with hot and cold water on each floor, and having all the water conveniences of a town house. It is situated on the river bank, three minutes' walk from the railroad station at 152d-st., and will be rented as above at a moderate rate to a good tenant, or an arrangement can be made for a longer period. Apply to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, No. 57 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE MANSION and grounds in Scotland-st., known as West Lawn. The house is large and commodious, lighted with gas and heated by a furnace. The grounds comprise a little over three acres and are highly ornamental, having been laid out with great taste, and planted with a great variety of choice trees and shrubbery, which have now attained a large size. A commodious stable and carriage-house are on the premises, as also a gas-house in complete order. The garden contains an ample supply of fruit of various kinds, and is in fine cultivation. For terms of sale inquire at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A MOST BEAUTIFUL AND THOROughly-improved country seat; house furnished throughout; out-buildings are new, with ice-house; also, a profusion of fruit and ornamental trees; grapery; very extensive stock of all kinds, which, with the place, will be sold at a bargain; there are also two elegant fish-ponds. The place is located on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, and near Peekskill; accessible by the Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars inquire of of JOHN V. PLUME, on the premises, or of LOCKWOOD & DUBOIS, No. 558 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A handsome country seat of 17 acres at Yonkers. Full particulars will be given on application to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, between 12 and 3 o'clock. Also, building sites of from one to five acres at Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, five minutes' walk from depot and landing, and one hour from New-York. Price, $5,000. A bargain.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET ON third floor, separate or together; also, a large room on fourth floor. Very reasonable. House has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., first house west of 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FURNISHED BACK room on the first floor, and a front room on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, with bedroom, will be vacated at No. 40 West 16th-st., by the occupant's going South. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen may obtain a large and handsomely-furnished room, with partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. The situation is desirable, being within a few minutes' walk of the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR LADY AND TWO children, in pleasant location, between 18th and 42d sts., west of 5th-av.; private family preferred, and references exchanged. Address C. W., Box No. 1,853 Lower Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, for a family or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 98 Clark-st. The situation is convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, and near the cars. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE PERSONS, IN a respectable family, pious preferred, in the upper part of the City, above 20th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av. Address E. G., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT rooms for families or single gentlemen, at No. 22 and 24 Essex-st., a few minutes' walk from the Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED second-floor, front and rear rooms, and two small upper rooms, also basement for physician, to let, with first-class board, in the pleasant and convenient location No. 491 4th-st., and house adjoining, between Broadway and 2d-av. Dinner at and after 6.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN MAY BE accommodated with good rooms and board in a first-class private house, in a most desirable neighborhood, within a short distance of the Academy of Music; the best references required. Address P. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT children, would accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a pleasant front room, good board, and the comforts of a home; references exchanged; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 122 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM, gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to one or two gentlemen in 18th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

FRENCH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A gentleman and wife or a family can be accommodated with board and a suite of furnished rooms on second floor, by applying at No. 10 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Terms moderate.

**A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FUR

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 31, 1859.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that, at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday in November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: Secretary of State, in the place of Gideon J. Tucker; Comptroller, in the place of Sanford E. Church; Attorney-General, in the place of Lyman Tremain; State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Richmond;

State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Vanderpool;

Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles H. Carroll;

Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Wesley Monell;

Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexander S. Johnson;

Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Russell Hicks,

whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of James J. Roosevelt, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the county of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED:

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

Two Justices of the Superior Court in the place of John Slosson and James Moncrief;

One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;

One Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Albert Thompson;

Two Supervisors in the places of John R. Briggs and Peter Voorhis;

whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chap. 271, of Laws of 1859, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in relation to their duties under said act, "submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State."

CHAPTER 271.

AN ACT to submit to the People a LAW authorizing a Loan of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the State. Passed April 13, 1859—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State two million five hundred thousand dollars, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at such periods as shall be determined by the said Commissioners, not exceeding eighteen years from the time of making each loan. All the provisions of law in relation to loans made by Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the issue and transfer of certificates of stock, shall apply to loans authorized by this act, so far as the same are applicable.

SEC. 2. The moneys realized by such loan shall be applied exclusively to the payment of claims against the State otherwise provided for, for work done on the canals of the State, and for private property appropriated by the State for the use of such canals and for injury to private property growing out of the construction of the same, or to the payment of the principal and interest of such loan, and for no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of the Treasury, on the draft of the Auditor of the Canal Department, from the said moneys, within two years from the time when this act shall take effect, for the payment of claims against the State, specified in the last preceding section, and for the payment of the interest on the loan authorized by this act, which shall become payable prior to the receipts into the Treasury of the first annual tax, hereinafter directed to be levied and collected, for the payment of the interest and principal of the loan authorized by this act; but any sum applied to pay interest as aforesaid may be refunded out of the proceeds of the said taxes when received into the Treasury.

SEC. 4. An annual tax is hereby imposed, and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other State taxes are levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan hereby authorized, within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof. The Comptroller shall ascertain and determine what sum, being applied in payment of principal and interest, in the first year after the tax can be collected as aforesaid, and in each succeeding year thereafter, within the period of eighteen years from the time of contracting said loan, will be sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of said loan within said period of eighteen years; and shall in each year apportion the sum so required among the several counties of this State, according to the then last corrected assessment rolls returned to his office, and shall give notice of such apportionment to the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties to cause the amount so apportioned in each year to be levied, collected and paid to the Treasurer of the State, in the same manner as other State taxes. The money collected and paid into the treasury under this section shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan contracted pursuant to this act, and shall be sacredly applied to such purpose; and if, at any time, the sinking fund shall be insufficient to comply with the requirements of this section, the Comptroller shall increase the sum thereafter to be levied and collected by tax in each year, so as to make the fund adequate for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 5. The fourth section of this act, imposing a tax, may be repealed whenever the revenues of the canals, after meeting all present constitutional charges upon them, shall amount to enough to form a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of all loans within the eighteen years mentioned in the first section of this act.

SEC. 6. This act shall be submitted to the people of this State at the next general election, and the votes given for it shall be indorsed "Constitutional Loan," and shall be in the following form: "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State;" and "Against the loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State." The inspectors of the several election districts of this State shall provide a separate box, in which the ballots given in pursuance of this act shall be deposited. The ballots shall be canvassed and returned, and the result shall be determined and certified in the same manner as votes given for the office of Governor of this State. If a majority of the votes cast, pursuant to this section, shall be "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the preceding sections of this act shall take effect; but if a majority of the votes so cast shall be "Against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the said sections shall not take effect, but shall be inoperative. Yours, respectfully,

GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1859.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in this office.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

All the proprietors of public newspapers of the City and county of New-York are herewith requested to publish the above once in each week until the election, and cause their bills for said publication to be sent to the Board of Supervisors for payment.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1859. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 36 South-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON and after this date, all matter excavated or dredged from the docks, slips or harbors of the port of New-York must be deposited upon Oyster Island, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every cubic yard of such material deposited contrary to this regulation.

R. STURGIS, President.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that by an act of the Legislature 10 per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.

MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating any note or notes purporting to be drawn by Moore & Holden; said note or notes having been fraudulently issued, will not be paid by me. RANDALL HOLDEN.

October 22, 1859.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, OR WOULD exchange for other desirable property, (real estate or shipping of good class not objectionable,) an entire manufacturing interest, with the valuable patent right for the manufacture of a staple article of superior quality, of large and steady consumption and ready sale. The manufactory in complete order and located in this immediate vicinity.

This opportunity offers inducements to any parties in good standing desirous of taking an established business, or extending their own in a reliable way. Address H. L., with real name, Box No. 4,118 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT-RIGHT IS sold this year, being an improvement on the popular family sewing-machine of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company; the article can be easily manufactured, and attached to any machine now in use; or would like to exchange it for Virginia or western lands. Address E. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTY ACQUAINTED WITH THE Ointment and Liniment trade to take charge of the same with from $3,000 to $5,000, for the purpose of extending the business; the articles are first-class in the market, affording a sure chance for a fortune in a few years. Address E. C., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

$3000 TO $3,500.—THE ONE-HALF INTEREST in a wholesale and retail confectionery, long established, in a leading thoroughfare, and now doing a large business, for sale. Ill-health and necessity of change of climate the reason for selling. Inquire at JARVIS' Information Exchange, Broadway.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—A BONA FIDE paying business, on a corner of one of the best avenues in the City, well and handsomely fitted and stocked. For full particulars, with reasons for selling, &c., apply to W. FISHER, 311 Bleecker-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE.—FOR SALE, AN ESTABLISHED real estate business; office located in Nassau-st. Furniture, maps, &c., included in the sale. For purchasers, inquire of W. I. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st. or of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. daily (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanucks and Caldwells. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Express. Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—THE steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARCADIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SEELEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

LAND WARRANTS
FOR SALE.
All the sizes, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-st., corner of Pearl.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, 12 this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.

The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $34,443. The charter is liberal in its provisions. has not the personal liability clause, and has 25 years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next ensuing year, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.

J. W. WILLS, President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY.—THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of the above Company are hereby requested to call at the Park Bank to pay in their subscriptions: the first instalment of fifty per cent. on Tuesday, the first of November, and the remaining fifty per cent. on Thursday, the tenth day of the same month.

A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDER,
R. W. HOWES,
} Commissioners.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1859.—Holders of the first mortgage sterling bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, which will become due on the 1st of December next, are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or by Messrs. Cavan Brothers & Co., London, at the option of the holders, at or before maturity.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st Nov. By order of the Board of Directors. R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 Bowery, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Institution has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 1 next. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors, and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking Room, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 63 Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE STOCK of the ST. JOSEPH EXPLORING AND MINING COMPANY for sale by MORSE & WOLFE, No. 60 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 6 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—8 A. M., 7 A. M., 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—9:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—8:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st, as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M., returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M., for Poughkeepsie 7:18 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M. for Peekskill 5:20 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Vaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P.M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER.—A TWENTY Horse power steam engine locomotive boiler and fixtures, nearly new and in good order is offered for sale on account of a removal. It can be seen in operation at No. 8 Mercer-st.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates. It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard, and red on port paddle-box.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST WIND,	JOSHUA BROOKS,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The splendid steamship MARION, WM. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, Capt. MURDAY, succeeds SATURDAY, Oct. 29.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 17 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 50 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24, Columbus, $23; Atlanta $23; Macon, $21, Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 3.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *vid* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known, first-class, side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., on SATURDAY, 29th inst. Fare on either ship $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, R. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 26th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail Nov. 9.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. E. HOPPER.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.

We have now an Instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the Instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world, in sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.

Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

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Removed to No. 202 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker

THE YACHT WANDERER.

The Vessel Stolen and Escaped to Sea.

From the Savannah News, Oct. 20.

Since her condemnation by the Government and sale to C. A. L. LAMAR, Esq., the *Wanderer*, having been thoroughly overhauled, repainted and fitted, had laid in our port, occasionally making a pleasure excursion—once to Havana, and once or twice to the fishing banks—and coming back to her anchorage, which was shifted from time to time, but where she lay quietly with not more than a man or two on board, and with no apparent preparation for a voyage to sea. For some weeks past her sails had been unbent and she had dropped down near the lower Rice Mill. A rumor having been in circulation that she was waiting here to aid in the escape of the slavers confined in our jail for having been connected with her previous voyage to the Coast of Africa, Capt. MAY of the revenue-cutter *Dobbin*, had been instructed to keep a close watch on her, to see that she did not attempt to escape with the slavers. Accordingly, the yacht was steadily under the surveillance of the cutter, until a few days since, when, as she had her sails unbent, was without a cruising stores on board, and was in every respect unprepared to go to sea, it was deemed unnecessary to continue the watch, and the cutter, after being detained several days by unfavorable winds, put to sea on a cruise on Tuesday morning. On Tuesday, and perhaps for a day or two previous, persons on the Lower Bay observed that the *Wanderer* was taking stores on board, and on the same afternoon her sails were bent. On Tuesday evening Mr. LAMAR, her owner, who had been absent, and but just returned to the city, met Mr. Collector BOSTOCK, and stated to him that he had reason to suspect that Captain MARTIN, who had been in negotiation with him for an interest in the *Wanderer*, and who, it seems, had assumed command of her, intended to steal the vessel, and requested that he would instruct the officers of the cutter to keep a close watch on her. Mr. BOSTOCK informed Mr. LAMAR that the cutter had gone to sea, and that he had no means of preventing his vessel from being stolen, leaving him to employ such means as the civil authorities of the port would afford him.

On yesterday morning, the *Wanderer* having disappeared during the night, Mr. LAMAR called on Mr. BOSTOCK and notified him of the fact, and asked him to write to the American Consul at Havana and to others advising them of the escape. Mr. LAMAR subsequently (a few minutes after) returned to the Custom-house and said to Mr. BOSTOCK that the *Wanderer* was aground in the river, and requested him to furnish a steamer with which to go in pursuit of her. Mr. BOSTOCK informed Mr. LAMAR that it was a new case in his experience—that the escape was a violation of the revenue laws, but it was his (Mr. L.'s) property that had been stolen; that he did not feel authorized, the cutter not being at command, to contract a debt on the part of the Government to recover the vessel—at the same time informing him that if he would procure a steamer to go in pursuit of the *Wanderer*, he would instruct an officer of the revenue to accompany him, and that he would lay the matter before the Government, and if payment of the expense incurred was refused, he (Mr. L.) would be responsible.

The interview between Messrs. BOSTON and LAMAR took place about 9 o'clock, at which time the *Wanderer* was seen from the Exchange steeple aground not far from Tybee. Mr. LAMAR procured the steam-tug *Columbus*, and accompanied by two Custom-House officers, with a number of friends, well armed—among whom were several who had sold ship-supplies to the *Wanderer*, yet to be paid for—left the city at 10½ o'clock in pursuit. From the steeple of the Exchange the *Wanderer* was seen to get under way about 11½ o'clock, and on the arrival of the *Columbus* at Tybee, at 12¾ o'clock, the yacht, having a favorable wind, was entirely out of sight.

We understand that the greater part of the stores of the *Wanderer* were purchased and taken on board on Tuesday and on Tuesday night, the bills for which are unpaid. Her crew, consisting of twenty seven men, were also shipped on Tuesday and on Tuesday night. She has two pieces of cannon, with a full complement of small arms and good supply of ammunition. We hear it stated that her guns were shotted on Tuesday night, and that she was in a condition to resist any attempt to capture her.

Capt. WM. F. BLACK, formerly of the *Richard Cobden*, but latterly shipping-master of this port, who went on board on Tuesday night to collect his account, and a runner by the name of NED, who is also a fisherman and pilot, and who went on board for the same purpose, were carried off by the *Wanderer*.

The transaction is one of the boldest and most high-handed outrages that has ever come to our knowledge, and, according to our notion, approaches more nearly to downright piracy than anything that the *Wanderer* has yet been engaged in.

The man who assumes the name of D. S. MARTIN, and who is the concocter and executor of this successful scheme of villainy is from the State of Maine, and is an entire stranger in this community.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

CLOSE OF THE TERM—SENTENCES—E. BELCHER SACKETT ACQUITTED AND RE-ARRESTED—THE RECORDER'S CHARGE.

Saturday was the last day of the October Term in this Court, and those prisoners convicted during the term, who had not been sentenced, were placed at the bar.

The well-known female burglar, Emma Meyer, who had pleaded guilty to grand larceny, was sent for two years to the State Prison. She also pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, on another charge, and was sentenced on that plea to two years in the same prison—making four years in all.

John Madden was fined $10 for assault and battery. Mary Graham was fined $25 for petit larceny. Peter and Bridget Burns were fined $20 for an assault.

William Barden was sent to the Penitentiary for five months for petit larceny. Edward C. Mathews was sentenced to the same institution for six months for an attempt at burglary. George Thompson, for a similar offence, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight months. George Denoir, also for burglary in the third degree, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. John Jackson, convicted of an assault on his father-in-law, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

The trial of E. Belcher Sackett for perjury was resumed, and occupied the attention of the Court till 7 P. M. Sackett, it will be remembered, was charged with falsely swearing, in going bail for Jacob H. Mott, some months since, that he was worth $5,000 over and above all his debts; that he owned a house at No. 164 Henry-street, worth $7,500, and two houses in Madison-street, Brooklyn, whereas, as the prosecution alleged, all his property was deeply incumbered, and that, in reality, he was not worth a cent. The evidence was purely of a technical character, having reference to the presentation of deeds and judgments.

Recorder BARNARD charged strongly in favor of the prisoner on all the points presented, and after an absence of half an hour the Jury returned a verdict of acquittal. Mrs. Sackett, who, during the trial sat beside her husband, on hearing the verdict, clasped him in her arms, with a loud exclamation of joy. Her delight was but of brief duration, however, for presently two Deputy Sheriffs from the County Clerk's office rearrested Mr. Sacket on a civil process in reference to certain judgments alluded to on the trial, and conducted him to Eldridge-street jail.

The Old Police Cases.

The People ex rel. Thomas Beatty vs. *The Police Commissioners.*—The appeal in this case was up for argument at General Term, before Justices ROOSEVELT, SUTHERLAND and CLERKE.

The appeal is from an order of Justice ROOSEVELT, striking out eight of the twelve defenses set up in the return of the defendants to the alternative *mandamus* issued to them, requiring them to show cause why they should not be compelled to pay the relator his salary as member of the police force, and reinstate him in his post as member. The leading facts of the case are familiar to our readers. The appeal was now argued elaborately, and submitted to the Court for decision—which was reserved.

Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, Wm. C. Noyes, Wm. M. Evarts and D. D. Field, for the appellants.

John C. Devereux, John McKeon, J. T. Brady and Gilbert Dean, for respondents.

The Case of James Shepard.

The People vs. *James Shepard.*—This case was brought before the General Term of the Supreme Court by the District-Attorney, who submitted a *re-mittitur* from the Court of Appeals.]

Mr. Waterbury moved that the opinion of the Court of Appeals be considered the opinion of this Court, and that the prisoner be sent back to the Sessions for a new trial.

Justice ROOSEVELT made some suggestions as to the proper course to be taken, and the matter was postponed.

Action for Rent of a Westchester Farm—Result of the Case.

Cortlandt Palmer vs. *William Symes.*—This action was brought to recover rent of a farm of fifteen acres, near Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson River, together with the value of a Durham cow, let with the farm, and which died while defendant was alleged to have been occupying under the lease. The amount claimed was some $1,300. The facts were fully stated in the TIMES of the 21st. In the conclusion of the evidence the counsel for defendant contended that, under the facts shown, his client was not liable for any rent. The Court, however, ruled that, as the defendant remained on the premises, he was liable for the rent; and that, if he was evicted of any of his rights as a tenant, he was only entitled to a *diminution* of rent, and not to an entire release. Under this ruling $950 was tendered the plaintiff to withdraw his action, but that he declined to do. The case then went to the jury, and under the instructions of the Court as to whether the defendant was liable at all or not, they found a verdict for the plaintiff for $900 for rent, *but nothing for the lamented Durham cow.* This was $50 less than the sum offered for a discontinuance, and the costs of the action were put upon the plaintiff.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—INGRAHAM, J.

James V. Rich vs. *Wm. L. Loutrel.*—Motion granted to pay Sheriff amount due on executions issued on judgment received prior to appointment of Receiver.

Luther R. Marsh et al. vs. *Isaac Birdsall et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, as frivolous.

John W. Fredericks vs. *Jacob Decker et al.*—Further proceedings on order stayed, and same adjourned to proceedings on order stayed, and same adjourned to 10th November, to enable defendant to move to satisfy the judgment on record.

Matter of Union Bank and Jacob H. Mott, &c.—Motion granted for payment of $100 to L. R. Marsh, and same amount to Judge FOOT.

DAVIES, J.

Magdalena Hawbeck vs. *Louis Hawbeck.*—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted in favor of plaintiff.

Saml. T. Champney vs. *Jared W. Spencer.*—Order settled.

The Merchants' Insurance Company vs. *Clarissa C. Hinman et al.*—Motion for defendant to appeal, on giving only security for costs on appeal to the General Term, granted.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—BOSWORTH, J.

P. H. Frost vs. *Jay & Butterworth, Executors, &c., and L. Jones.*—Specific performance refused and complaint dismissed, with costs, unless plaintiff consent to take a performance of the contract with the modifications specified in the decision filed with the Clerk. (The pleadings and all exhibits left with the Special Term Clerk.)

Court Calendar—MONDAY, OCT. 24.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Jury Causes.*—Nos. 38, 46, 47, 60, 52, 58, 63. *Admiralty Causes.*—Nos. 68, 133, 125, 101, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 253, 257, 138, 293, 299, 308, 164, 143, 54, 55, 53, 57, 312, 332, 334, 166, 273, 126, 127, 158, 180, 84, 262, 292, 202, 339, 340, 341, 73, 187½, 342½, 343, 344, 345, 346, 179, 100, 261, 289, 314½.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 5115, 2157, 2199, 2013, 2067, 1373, 2155, 1925, 2259, 2263, 2273, 2413, 2277, 2279, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293. *Part II.*—Nos. 1188, 1262, 1914, 2138, 2256, 2356, 2352, 2370, 2382, 2384, 2390, 2410, 2428, 2440, 2478, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nos. 470, 472, 500¾, 112, 114, 461, 221, 431, 100, 555, 558, 562, 566, 76, 487, 514, 392.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 1 to 115.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Both parts adjourned for the Term.

[Advertisement.]

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We now offer large assortments of Fall and Winter Clothing, just manufactured, in our best styles, consisting in part of

ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
MOSCOW BEAVERS,
EIDER DOWN BEAVERS,
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Also, complete suits of all styles of CASSIMERE and Beaver suits, and all the late styles Velvet and Cashmere Vestings, &c., &c.

BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS
in great variety, at the lowest prices of the trade.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 261 Broadway.

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They invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from impaired digestive functions, costiveness, bilious and liver affections, or scrofulous habit.

For sale by all druggists.

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QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR-OIL.—The greasy sensation of the oil is obviated, and it does not cause any constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

A glorious triumph has been achieved over vulgar prejudice by GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water closet; it is now used by everybody. See that GAYETTY'S name is water-marked in each sheet. Depôts No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Scrofula, erysipelas, salt-rheum, and all skin diseases, indicate impure blood. The Ointment reaches and obliterates the poison in the veins, while the Pills remove all internal obstructions.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 22.

$5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '75	101⅜	
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	89⅜	
20,000	do	89½	
5,000	Virginia St. 6s, '60	94⅜	
3,000	do	94⅜	
24,000	Mo. State 6s	84⅞	
2,000	N. Y. Central 6s	94	
30,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	40	
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	78½	
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	93¾	
4,000	M. C. R. 8 per ct.	42	
	1st m. S. F. C. bs.	85	
10,000	M. S. S. F. bs.	830 52	
500	Ill. Cen. R. bs	85¾	
2,000	do	85½	
4,000	Chi. & R. I. R. bds	92½	
2,000	N. C. R. guar't'd by State Tenn.	75	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M. b	36	
20	Union Bank	99	
25	Bank of New-York	104	
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	94⅜	
50	Penn. Coal Co.	82	
16	Pacific M. S. Co.	71¾	
9	do	71¾	
100	do	s60 71¼	
250	do	s3 72	
365	N. Y. Central R.	80¾	
300	do	s60 80¾	
100	do	b60 80¾	
50	do	s15 80¾	
100	do	b3 80¾	
100	do	b60 80⅝	
200	do	b30 80⅝	
850	do	80¾	
300	do	s60 80⅝	
50	do	s10 80¾	
300	do	s15 80¾	
70	N. H. & Hart. R.	123½	
50	Cumber. Coal Pfd.	13¼	
50	do	14	
50	Erie Railroad	6¾	
15	do	6¾	
5	Stonington Rail'd.	66	
100	Reading Railroad.	38⅞	
300	do	38½	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	b30 42¾	
50	do	42¾	
50	do	b10 42¼	
320	do	42	
100	do	41⅞	
50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	4¾	
8	do	5	
50	Mic. So. & N. la G. S.	16¾	
50	do	16¾	
50	do	b30 16¾	
50	Panama R.	s30 123¾	
115	do	123¾	
100	Ill. Cen. R	s15 67¾	
200	do	67¾	
10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	91¾	
225	Gal. & Chi. R.	73¾	
50	do	b60 73¾	
50	do	s10 73¾	
150	do	73⅝	
50	do	b60 74	
100	do	s30 73¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	19	
100	do	b30 19	
50	do	19¼	
150	Chi. & Rock I. R.	63½	
100	do	b30 63½	
250	do	63½	
100	do	s10 63½	
100	do	s30 63¾	
350	do	s60 63¾	
100	Mil. & Miss. R.	5	

MONDAY, Oct. 24—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was large, for the season, in the entry of Foreign Merchandise, while sales were only to a moderate extent. The total Import, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $4,076,747, against $2,982,500 same week last year. In Exports there was an improved business in ordinary Domestic Produce, the demand for Grain and Flour for shipment showing a favorable increase. The total clearances, exclusive of Specie, were $1,480,092, against $937,137 same week last season. The Export of Specie, made exclusively on the screw steamer *City of Washington*, for England on Saturday, is $1,109,603, including $195,000 in Mexican Silver, received from New-Orleans a few days since. The Specie Export same week last year, $401,866. The receipts of Specie for the week, by sea, were $1,883,000 from California; and $245,000 from New-Orleans. The difference in favor of the Bank average will probably place the return to be made up this afternoon above $20,000,000, against $19,651,000 last Monday. The signs are that the Deposits at Bank have otherwise accumulated, and with this increased ability to accommodate dealers, we hope for a moderately rising average in the Loan column on this day's statement. The market for Money through the week appeared to work with unusual ease, and most of the mercantile paper negotiated, judging from its comparative security in prime signatures, must have been taken at Bank, where the terms are 7 ₩ cent., except for some prime 60-day acceptances, which go at 6@6½ ₩ cent. Demand loans worked cheaper toward the close of the week than for several months past, and a number of the leading Stock Brokers were supplied with Money in this way at 5@5½ ₩ cent. The Exchanges, after giving way a slight fraction for the Boston mail, stiffened up again for Saturday's steamers, the standard bankers drawing at 110½@110¾, while Southern Bank bills were close at 110 ₩ cent. On Paris the rates are steady within the range of f.5.15@f.5.13¾. The Sub-Treasury balance fluctuates but slightly. The sum on Saturday afternoon stood $4,703,389, against $4,648,508 at the close of the previous week. The Cotton export of the week from the Southern ports was 38,000 bales—the highest for the same week in October of which we have record. The movement thus far is mostly of a trade character, on orders from the French and English manufacturers; but towards the close of the week the markets were partially speculative on account of the firmness in price from the other side, and the signs of frost which may prove damaging to the outstanding crop.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from 1st January, 1859, to the 30th September ult., were $195,910,000
Add three weeks in October..... 10,514,519

Total to date	$206,424,519
Against same time, 1858	121,209,080
Increase to date over 1858	$85,125,430
Increase to date over 1857	11,114,572
Increase to date over 1856	25,380,985

The same tables make the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reëxported) from 1st January to 30th September..... $49,337,060
Add three weeks in October..... 4,005,946

Total to date, 1859	$53,422,946
Against same time, 1858	49,055,704
Increase since Jan. 1	$3,777,242

The same tables make the Export of Specie for calendar year to 30th September..... $57,928,000
Add three weeks in October..... 3,270,387

Total to date, 1859	$61,198,387

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States			102¼@103
New-York Central	80¾	@80¾	@80¾
New-York and Erie		5¼@7¾	@6½
Reading			36@39
Rock Island	63¾	@64¼	@63¾
Michigan Guaranteed		16¾	@16¾
Michigan Central		43	@41¾
Toledo		20¾	@18¾
Galena	74¼	@74¾	@73¾
Illinois Central		68¾	@67¾
Panama		120¼	@123¾
Pacific Mail		72½	@71@72
Missouris	84⅞	@85¼	@84⅞
Virginias		91¾	@94¾
Tennessees		89	@89¾
Illinois Central Bonds		85¼	@85¾
Hudson River		35¼	@35¾
Harlem Preferred	36¼	@37	@36¾
Delaware and Hudson		94¼	@94¾

In the Stock dealings of the week the principal resulting changes are an advance of 3½ ₩ cent. in Panama Shares, making 6¾ ₩ cent. for the fortnight; a rise of 2 ₩ cent., with a renewal of some activity, in Erie Shares; a rise of 3 ₩ cent. in Reading, which left off on Saturday afternoon at 39@39½ ₩ cent., and a fall of 1@1½ ₩ cent. in Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Cleveland and Toledo. The three most prominent speculative Stocks of late, New-York Central, Galena and Rock Island, scarcely varied enough to pay a Broker's commission, the first named leaving off as at the close of the preceding week, 80¾ ₩ cent., the quotation being called quite stubborn, in the face of considerable eagerness among the majority of the jobbers to have the price below 80 again, and the reported absence of active orders. The same apparent inconsistency is seen in the other two Stocks mentioned, as the *bearish* feeling against them at the Board is much stronger, at 74@64, than some weeks ago, at 77@71. Perhaps the key to the difficulty may be found in the fact that the traffic of these lines were not only the first, after the harvest, to show an improvement in September, but that the same relative increase is running through October. With this the old holders are evidently well satisfied, and so the "disappointment" that the increase is no greater, whether real or affected, must be to quite a different interest. On the Michigan Roads and on Toledo the improvement from the late harvest is yet to be very decidedly felt, as it no doubt will be after the close of lake navigation, which is a powerful competition through the early part of the Autumn, for through freights. The business on the Reading for ten months of the fiscal year (which ends 30th November) is thus reported:

	1858.	1859.
Received from coal	$184,881 61	$189,729 02
Received from merchandise	34,370 69	38,467 06
Received from travel, &c.	35,478 27	36,425 71
Total	$254,740 37	$264,621 97
Transportation, roadway, renewal fund, and all charges	123,785 23	134,167 98
Net profit for the month	$130,045 14	$130,454 04
Net profit for prev's 9 months	770,746 47	850,568 15
Net total profits for 10 months	$901,691 61	$881,022 19

	1858.	1859.
Tons of coal in 10 months	1,216,446	1,231,413
Tons of merchandise	148,482	202,204
Number of through passengers	84,221	105,445

In State Stocks there was an active business through the week, and prices ½ ₩ cent. better for Missouris and Tennessees at the close. Both securities are being gradually absorbed, the demand is in advance of the recent supplies, and the decided ease in money and near approach of the 1st January coupon of 3 ₩ cent. are not without their influence on the price. The Federal fives are also ⅜ higher than the previous week, and the best class of Railway mortgages in fair demand. The plain six ₩ cent. Bonds of the New-York Central are selling at 94 ₩ cent., November coupon included. The Erie Bonds are steadily held, though the inquiry at the close of the week was not so good, the 4th mortgage selling at 40 ₩ cent. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the plan of reorganization was further reported upon, and the details advanced toward completion. The necessary legal forms are not without their embarrassments, and much care, as well as some time, has been required to perfect them. We have seen the agreement or deed of settlement between the various interests, as about to be proposed for signatures, though not yet copied for publication.

There was no Second Session of the Board of Brokers on Saturday, owing to some repairs going on in the Stock Exchange room. The market on the Street closed steady, and at the outside figures in the foregoing table, as nearly as we were able to get the final quotations.

A correspondent has sent us the following comparative memoranda of the September traffic on some of the prominent Railways dealt in on the Stock Exchange. We give it place without indorsing its practical fairness:

Railroads.	Stock and Bonds.	September traffic.	Percentage on stock.
Galena and Chicago	$9,809,415	$212,260	$1 16
New-York Central	38,585,035	730,483	1 89
Michigan Central	14,242,329	210,837	1 48
Chicago & R'k Island*	8,785,715	114,788	1 30
Hudson River	12,612,926	156,973	1 24
Erie	37,438,016	456,206	1 21
Cleveland and Toledo	7,185,347	72,995	1 01
Michigan Southern	18,318,400	181,133	98
Illinois Central	27,651,988	242,035	87

*Capital Stock, $5,609,000; Bonded Debt, $1,297,000; Rent Bureau Valley Railroad, equal to 7 per cent. on $1,785,715. Total, $8,785,715.

The *Journal of Commerce* says that

"The Agents of the Republic of Bolivia, Messrs. REID & MANNY, are in this market negotiating for a loan to that Government of half a million dollars. The small amount asked for, seemed to make it scarcely worth while to go to London for the money, and they are endeavoring to obtain it from New-York capitalists. The loan is wanted for five or six years, and interest is offered at the rate of 12 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The money is to be used in improving the facilities for commerce, in order to bring that interesting country into closer commercial relations with the rest of the world."

We are requested to add that proposals for the loan may be made to REID & MANNY, at the office of G. W. HODGES, No. 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

BANKS OF STATE OF NEW-YORK—SEPTEMBER 24, 1859.

	June.	September.
Loans and discounts	$185,027,449	$182,420,134
Over Drafts	370,214	337,000
Due from Banks	13,158,254	12,218,983
Due from Directors	6,876,122	6,788,225
Due from Brokers	3,566,335	2,810,188
Real Estate	8,491,879	8,657,503
Specie	22,207,782	22,026,137
Cash Items	17,132,630	19,716,121
Stock and Promissory Notes	26,934,786	26,746,696
Bonds and Mortgages	8,104,474	7,995,541
Bills of Solvent Banks	2,262,590	1,963,836
Bills of Suspended Banks	1,738	1,561
Loss and Expense Account	1,433,010	1,123,208
Add for Cents	937	965
Total Resources	$283,164,804	$283,246,930
Capital	$110,605,776	$110,997,040
Circulation	26,759,915	27,970,968
Profits	13,524,418	12,514,598
Due Banks	30,175,329	23,992,116
Due Individuals, &c	1,418,294	943,565
Due Treasurer State of N.-Y	1,439,980	1,873,226
Due depositors on demand	99,597,772	103,106,666
Amount not incl'd. in above	1,642,818	1,848,300
Add for Cents	502	511
Total	$283,164,804	$283,246,930

The Albany *Journal*, in publishing the foregoing official summary, reports:

"The June summary embraces returns from 300 Banks, and the September from 301, the Bank of Watertown not making any return. Since the June report the Lake Mahopac Bank has wound up, its securities have been sold and its circulating notes are redeemed AT PAR by the Commercial Bank of Albany, in behalf of the Superintendent. The old safety fund Bank of Genesee has made a deposit, according to law, and its outstanding circulating notes will be redeemed AT PAR by the Bank of the Capitol in this city, in behalf of the Superintendent. The "Hollis White & Company's Bank," (Individual,) Niagara Falls, is preparing to go into operation. No other changes of note have taken place since the June report and up to the date of the last quarterly report."

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

Region.	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill—Railroad	41,948	1,385,867	39,647	1,392,370
Schuylkill—Canal	40,354	1,016,755	38,822	1,070,191
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	10,976	391,590	13,709	477,114
Lehigh Valley—Canal	28,891	716,214	30,877	815,352
Scranton South	9,788	413,783	13,029	488,029
Scranton North	4,113	118,731	4,762	156,301
Penn. Coal Company	20,536	520,174	20,576	587,368
Delaware and Hudson Co.	10,409	244,453	20,341	473,553
Wyoming—Canal South	—	218,114	10,983	313,142
Wyoming—Canal North	—	—	3,083	42,128
Shamokin Region	3,952	90,728	5,046	128,993
Total Anthracite	170,966	5,112,428	186,529	5,902,413
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	1,575	55,953	2,494	45,003
Short Mountain Co.	1,819	39,740	2,209	50,365
Treverton Coal	2,751	80,147	3,009	96,196
Broad Top	2,789	78,226	2,710	98,803
Cumberland Coal	9,874	822,200	9,518	402,237
Semi-Anthracite & Bitu.	18,778	776,265	19,933	692,413

The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday says of the trade:

"The demand for Red Ash Coal is good, and prices have advanced a shade. The demand for White Ash is also fair, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency,—but the season is so far advanced that it will not be of much benefit to the trade. We had ice an inch thick yesterday morning, and the weather, in other respects, was quite Winterish, which always creates an increased demand for coal. The dealers abroad have been buying very sparingly for Winter use this season, believing that the times will be very dull, owing to the heavy importation of foreign goods; and should the Winter prove severe, the market will be cleared out, and in many places the supply will in all probability be short. As we stated last week, our region has not a greater working capacity now than 80,000 tons a week on the average, let the demand be what it will, although if the trade had been encouraged in the early part of the season, we could have increased the supply a half million tons easily this year from Schuylkill County."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Saturday evening reports:

"There was, in some respects, considerable animation in the business of the Stock Board to-day. The demand of the State Treasurer for the 5 ₩ cent. loan, for the Sinking Fund, has advanced the price and stimulated sales, which amounted to between fifty and sixty thousand of the Coupon Bonds at 94¼. City Sixes (new gas) were also active at par. Among railroad and Canal Bonds we note an improvement in Elmira First Mortgage, for which 48 was bid; Schuylkill Navigation Sixes, of 1882, which sold at 68½, and Lehigh Valley Railroad Bonds at 90½. The money market is growing sensibly plethoric, and good paper and securities are scarce at moderate rates. There seem to be no indications of any condition of affairs which will be less favorable to borrowers for some time to come."

The New-York Canal revenues for the second week in October were $83,364, against $92,863 same week last year. For the season to the present date, $1,277,970, against $1,652,937 to same time last year.

The *Express*, of Saturday, reports that

"Proceedings to foreclose the Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse road are being taken with all reasonable speed, and an application for a Receiver may soon be expected."

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, of Tuesday, says that

"The receipts of Cotton from Sunday morning up to 6 o'clock last evening amounted to 26,878 bales. Amongst the arrivals was the steamer *Magnolia*, from Vicksburgh, with 6,224 bales Cotton, which is the largest load by about 600 bales that has ever been received at this port by any one boat."

Commerce of Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, Oct. 21.

Exports of the week..... $859,620

The imports are only made up quarterly.

Exchanges.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 23.

Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼ ₩ cent. premium for gold; ¾@1 ₩ cent. premium for Missouri funds, and 1¼@1¾ ₩ cent. premium for currency.

MOBILE, Friday, Oct. 21.

Sight exchanges on New-York, par to ¼ ₩ cent premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Sight Exchange on New-York, par to 1-16 ₩ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅜ per cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅛ ₩ cent. prem.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 93⅔; Reading Railroad, 19⅛; Morris Canal, 48⅜; Long Island Railroad, 10⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

By the Anglo Saxon.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Advanced—Provisions Steady—Consols 95 3-4@95 7-8—American Securities Without Change.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON in the three days subsequent to the departure of the *Europa* were 28,000 bales, of which 2,500 were taken by speculation, and 6,000 by exporters. The market showed an improved demand and closed firm, but without any actual advance. Some authorities, however, say that the fair and middling qualities of American were ⅛d higher.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester continue unfavorable. All qualities were slightly lower, the decline on some kinds of yarn being fully ⅛d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour firm, and 6d.@1s. higher ₩ bbl. and sack. Wheat firm, at an advance of 2d. ₩ cental. Corn firm, and 6d.@1s. better ₩ quarter. No quotations are given. The advance in all articles was caused by the American advices of the *Persia*, and had the effect of checking business.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was steady; PORK dull, with small sales of American at 50s. BACON dull. LARD quiet, but steady. TALLOW unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady at 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d. for both Pots and Pearls. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm. ROSIN steady, at 4s. 2d. for common. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London Market WHEAT was firm, and a partial advance of 1s. ₩ quarter had been obtained. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. TEA firm. RICE firm. TALLOW dull, at 55s. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 3d. The INDIGO sales had commenced with fair spirit, and the prices obtained were slightly higher.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS were quoted, at the close of business on the 11th, at 95¾@95⅞ for money, and 96 for discount.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Stocks were generally without change.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1859—6 P. M.

he reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 7 bbls. Ashes; 16,742 bbls. Flour; 212 bbls. Corn Meal; 15,360 bushels Wheat; 4,574 bushels Rye; 16,359 bushels Barley; 8,100 bushels Oats; 14 pkgs. Provisions; 99 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been moderately inquired for, including Pots at $5 25, and Pearls at $5 25@$5 31¼, ₩ 100 lbs. The stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, comprised 1,810 bbls., including 1,345 bbls. Pots and 465 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia 70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, at $28 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 100 mats Java at 15c.; 160 bags Rio, at 11¼c.@11½c., and 1,200 bags St. Domingo, for export, on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 2,600 bales, including Middling Upland, at 11¾c. ₩ lb; and other grades at proportionate rates.

FISH—Dry Cod are more abundant, and are depressed at prices ranging from $4@$4 62½ ₩ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continue in lively request, and prices of low and medium grades, especially of State, have again advanced. The regular trade are buying freely, and a very good demand exists for lots wanted by shippers, as also by speculators. We have heard of sales of 32,700 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 75@$4 80, chiefly at $4 75; extra State at $4 90@$5 05, chiefly at $4 95@$5; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 80@$4 95; extra Wisconsin at $4 95@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, at $5@$6 25; inferior ext